The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,225 New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mail will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	10th Feb.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M.L. COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.
† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.
The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obta THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BA including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	11th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL
s. s. "ARMENIA" SAILING 13th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—
CITY of CARTHAGE, for London or Liverpool, on or about 28th February.
CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins, bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—

		Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	8 0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	10 0
,, 00	One and a half gallon size	10 0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0	Two and a half gallon size	13 0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1	Three and a half gallon size	18 0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	22 8
,, 2	Five gallon size	25 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered	27 8
,, 3	Six	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one)		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.
Two ounce Jars.........................Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.
Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.
Per jar.........................Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED
Four ounce Jars.........................Rs. 3.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums ; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S REVOLVERS.

MADE by a First Class Firm of London and Birmingham specially for the Company.

				Rs.
Army and Navy Regulation Pattern, Self-extracting, Rebounding Hammer, Six-Chambered, Blued Steel Barrel, ·450 bore			each	82
Ditto	ditto	Plated	,,	87
Ditto	ditto	·455 bore, Blued	,,	95
Ditto	ditto	Plated	,,	100
Ditto	ditto	New Regulation ·476 bore, Blued	,,	100
Ditto	ditto	ditto Plated	,,	105
Royal Irish Constabulary Revolver, Six-Chambered, Blued Steel Barrel, ·450 bore			,,	38
Ditto	ditto	Plated	,,	42
Ditto	ditto	Blued, ·455 bore	,,	46
Ditto	ditto	Plated ,,	,,	50
Ditto	ditto	Blued New Regulation, ·476 bore	,,	50
Ditto	ditto	Plated	,,	55
&c.,	&c.,	&c., &c.,		

(*Send for Illustrated Catalogue*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MASONIC BALL.

FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

THORPE AND CO.,
MASONIC OUTFITTERS, JEWELLERS, &c., &c
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"APRONS."

		Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	... ...	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	... ...	17	0
Leather Cases for the above	... ...	4	0
Caledonia "Tartan" Apron	... ...	60	0
Air Tight Case	... ...	11	8
Royal Arch Companions, Apron, and Sash	... ...	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	... ...	36	0
Leather Case for do.	... ...	4	8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

			Rs.	As.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	... pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	... ...	2	12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	... ...	3	4
Gent's French Grey,	do.	... ...	3	0
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	... ...	3	4

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4	0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2	12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3	12
Rich White Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Rich Black Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1	12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties ...	... each Re. 1-8 to	2	8

THORPE AND CO.

MACHINE MADE SWISS WATCHES.

AMERICAN WATCH MANUFACTURERS boast of their Machine made Watches, ignoring the fact that Swiss Watches are ALSO ENTIRELY MADE BY MACHINERY, whereby the correct working of a Watch is secured to an extent formerly unknown ; but the real difference between both articles, and a substantial one it is, lies in the EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS of SWISS WATCHES, in regard to American Watches of the same quality, brought about by different conditions of life in both countries. For although the United States, to foster their Watch Manufactories, have put on imported Watches the prohibitive duty of 25 per cent., thus thinking to break down the importation of Watches altogether, Switzerland still sends annually a large number of Watches to the States, proving thereby undeniably the TRIUMPH of SWISS WATCHES, amongst which FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. stand in the foremost rank in India, as thousands of our customers will gladly testify.

Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to announce that they here simply state positive facts, and that they decline to advertise their celebrated Watches after the fashion of a rope dancer's entertainment as is done by some firms in this country.

Favourites with the Indian public are always our :

		Open face, hunting & cut hunting.
1. Metal Lever Keyless RAILWAY REGULATOR	at Rs. 18, 19, 20	do.
2. Silver Lever Key Winding CHEAP WATCH	at Rs. 18, 19, 20	do.
3. Metal Lever Keyless CAMPAIGN WATCH	at Rs. 25, 28, 30	do.
4. Fine Silver Lever Key Winding PEOPLE'S WATCH	at Rs. 25, 26, 27	do.
5. Fine Silver Lever Keyless CAMPAIGN WATCH	at Rs. 40, 45, 50	do.
6. Best Metal Lever Key Winding RAILWAY WATCH, large size	at Rs. 40, extra large size, Rs. 60.	Open face only

THESE WATCHES CAN BE HAD IN SMALL SIZE ALSO.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

Bombay. Established 1866.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY.

Bombay. Established 1866.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine	per doz.	10 0	5 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (J.J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine	,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character.	,,	30 0	..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported especially for Invalids	,,	50 0	..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing	per hog.	200 0	..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.
In neat Tin Box with Male and Female Tubes, Rs. 4.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director,
and General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

DESSERT SWEETS.

CHOCOLATES.	PRALINES.	DATES.
Napolitains	Best French, Rose and Vanille,	Very choice, preserved,
Per box, Ans. 14 to Rs. 2-4.	Per lb., Re. 1-12.	Per box, holding about 2½ lbs, Re. 1
Creams, per box, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4.	Best French Sugared Almonds,	CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
NOUGAT.	Per lb., Rs. 2-4,	Apricots, Cherries, Greengages.
Per box, Ans. 7.	TOFFEE.	Per lb., Re. 1-12
	Everton and Butter Scotch Ans. 6.	

CALISSONS, ABRICOTINES, &c.

Oriental Bank Buildings. Fort,
BOMBAY, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA, and Bhoodwar Peth City.

LIPP'S PIANOS!

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING!

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS. A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their

Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levées.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, etc.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, etc.
Do. do. Ulsters.

PATTERNS, CATALOGUE AND PRICES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Estab. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estab. in 1870.

THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., EXECUTED PROMPTLY. CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

MASONIC BALL.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
District Grand Master,
AND SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.,
Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I.
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges,
on the 10th Febuary, 1888,
at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Mason's entitled to wear them.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9-30 Sharp.
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
Toole's great success, a New and Original Dramatic Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled,
"THE BUTLER,"
BY MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.
Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

MINNESINGERS.

THE NEXT SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, February 13, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price One Rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

EXHIBITION OF ART WORKS.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW A COLLECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL
ENGRAVINGS,
PHOTOGRAVURES,
AND
ETCHINGS,
Selected by Mr. F. W. HOLWORTHY,
FROM THE
LEADING FINE ART PUBLISHERS IN LONDON.

The collection is being offered for sale at the published price, calculated at the exchange of one shilling and five pence per rupee, and free of other import charges. Catalogues can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to state that our SOLE APPOINTED AGENT in BOMBAY is MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is Proprietor of the CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.
JASMINE.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
WHITE ROSE.
OPOPONAX.
CAPE JASMINE.
SPRING VIOLETS.
BONDELETIA.
FRANGIPANNI.
JOCKEY CLUB.
MILLEFLEUR.
MOSS ROSE.
YLANG YLANG.
LAUGHING WATER.
SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

ALL persons having Claims against, or being indebted to, the above Company are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at the Company's Registered Office, No. 85, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, within Two Months of the date of this publication, after which time no Claims will be attended to, and the Liquidation of the Company will be finally closed and completed regarding all such Claims.

CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th Jan., 1888.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Pos'age Free published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
To be held on
9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH INST.
IN THE OVAL,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
with the object of defraying the cost of the Living Quarters for the Pupil Nurses at the Cama Hospital
Open daily from
4-30 TILL 7-45 P.M.,
AND ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
from
9 TILL 11 P.M.
ENTRANCE, RE. 1.

Season Tickets admitting the holder into the Fair as well as into all Tents, Exhibitions, Entertainments, &c., without extra charge, Rs. 5. Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NO FREE LIST.

NOTICES.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR THREE MONTHS.

A SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR to take Levels and Borings and Estimate Masonry, &c. A DRAFTSMAN. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

H. W. OLIVER, Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay.
Fort, Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the GYMKHANA will be held in the PAVILION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
H. D. OLIVIER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS, 18 couple, including 1½ couple of bitches, in whelp. The entire pack, or in drafts, to suit purchasers. Delivery on and after the 15th March. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, two temporary OVERSEERS, for employment in the new Defence Works. Must be thoroughly practical men, and well conversant with masonry and concrete works and use of level. Good estimators and draftsman will have the preference. Salary, about Rs. 100 per mensem.

II. Written applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th February.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt, R. E.,
Ex. Engr. Bombay Defences.
Office of Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
Bombay Defence Office, Mazagon, 27th Jany., 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"

with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
WORKING OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the TRANSFER from 1st February, 1888, of the working of the Bhopal State Railway, advised in my advertisement, dated 3rd January, 1888, is DEFERRED.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 31st January, 1888.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately,
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"Birds Nest"— A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
TREVIEW HOUSE, BRIDGE OF ALLAN,
MISS SAMPSON AND MISS EWER.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.
FOR TERMS—Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Army and Passenger Agents,
28, Appollo Street, Bombay.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) sixty per share, for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1887, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 21st January, 1888, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st January to 2nd February, 1888, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એંડ કંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of February, 1888, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and passing its Accounts, after which the meeting will be asked to consider, and if thought fit to pass, the subjoined resolutions to register the Association under Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India be REGISTERED by that name and style, and to become a Society under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India with the objects specified in the draft Memorandum of Association,* and that the rules and regulations annexed to such Memorandum of Association be adopted as the rules and regulations under and in accordance with which (subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made therein by the Association in General Meeting) the business of the said Association shall be conducted and carried on.

2. That the Central Committee of the said Association as at present constituted be and they are hereby empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the said Association as aforesaid.

By order of the Central Committee,
H. COOPER, A.D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 30th January, 1888.

* Copies of the Memorandum of Associaton and Rules and Regulations can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

KEYLESS. Rs. 8-8.

THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

RELIABLE. Rs. 8-8.

BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good time keeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. Rs. 8-8.

Nov. 19th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a pucka good article."

THE WTAERBURY

North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 1887.

. . . . .

Rs. 8-8. DURABLE. Rs. 8-8.

"I must and that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 22 for it, and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.

"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.

"A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear, anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances, to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance, and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.

(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Rs. 8-8.

Convalescent Depot,
Kasaulie,
Punjab,
3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,
Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, one each to the following persons . . . . . .

Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depot. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

EASILY REPAIRED. Rs. 8-8

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hedersted, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Khoodi Ram Mistry,

E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,
. . . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well, and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige,

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP. Rs. 8-8

The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. Rs. 8-8.

The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WTAERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Rs. 8-8.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October, 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

May be obtained from local agents, from
SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the
Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF IRON BEDSTEAD, TABLE, SUDDERIA &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Moola Abdool Karim Lary and Moola Mahomed Hussein Lary, traded together under the name of Moola Abdool Currim, adjudged insolvents; consisting of iron bedstead, dressing table, mehta boxes, chest, copper tray, cooja, cotton wearing apparel, &c.

Also in re Sindee Miya Noormahomed, an insolvent, consisting of a few fancy cotton and woollen sudderia (jackets), two pieces colored flannel, iron measurer, small show cupboard, &c.

Also in re Thomas Bernard Coulson, an insolvent, three knitting machines.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Bhikajee Eduljee Gashwalla, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable landed properties, by and under the virtue of mortgage, dated 13th June, 1887, subject to the first mortgage, dated 2nd July, 1886, executed by the said Jan Mahomed Cassum in favor of Mahomedbhoy Ebram:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring ( ) square yards little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under Ward No. 532 B, and Street No. 101, and bounded on or towards the East by Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, on the West by the house of Mahomed Daval, on the North by Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, and on the South by the house of Babajee Survey.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2412, and Street Nos. 14, 19 and 23, and containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Rajbi Khanum, on or towards the West by the house of Lukma, on or towards the North by the Alikhan Street aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs THAKURDAS DHARAMSI and CAMA, Attorneys to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WOODEN SHED AT BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency; the Undersigned will sell for removal, by public Auction, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the small wooden shed at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Dharamshala at Byculla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET.

UNRESEVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

4 cases superior fancy woolen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits, just landed ex. s s. Assam, consisting of—

Scotch check-faced suiting, Scotch bannockburn, Scotch cheviot, fancy check worsted suiting, fancy faced suiting, fancy check worsted, fancy check tweed suiting, Scotch check cheviot, woaded black twill, blue and olive fancy ribbed overcoating, green, brown, and olive diagonal overcoating, black brown, Oxford, blue, green, drab and slate Melton, mix corks, mix fine twill, indigo blue and woaded black vicuna, woaded black solid twill, indigo solid fancy stripe, light thin fancy check, heavy fancy and check suiting, light thin fancy check worsted, woaded black twill wool black, solid whipcord, solid broad corks, light thin stripe worsted, light drab, mix solid twill worsted, stripe cheviot, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly, to suit all buyers, and will be on view a week before sale.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Upper Colaba, on the sea side, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Lieut. W. SPEAK.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper and the property is on view.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the surplus stock of the Crystalleries de Boccarat, all real Chrystalware (no Bohemian glass) consisting of rich cut chandeliers, white and colored ornamental toilet and table glassware of the finest description, rich painted glass and porcelainware unsurpassed in artistic finish and design. Finest majolica ware, table crockery and ornamental porcelains, bronzeware of beautiful designs, clock vases, chandelabras, best epergnes, musical boxes, grand mirror in rich gold frame and gilt consols and a variety of other goods.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN LOHAR CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Eshwant Vishnoo Nene the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl Street in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and bounded on the East by the public passage called Antoba Wadi, on the West by passages half of which belongs to this premises, and the other half belongs to the adjoining house of Gopall Shamrao Senoy, on the North by the property of the late Trimouck Ragoba, and on the South by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Eshwant Vishnoo Nene and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN MANORDASS ROOPJEE LANE AND BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

Jugmohundass Munguldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No 88, Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay.......................Plaintiff.

Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, Tribhowandass Munguldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and Purshotumdass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay..........................Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1887, the following immoveable properties will be sold, by Public Auction, in two lots in the premises firstly hereinafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, 1888, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants.

(a.) All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (270 3-9) two hundred and seventy square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1298, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under street Nos. 29 and 31, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the house of Munmohundass Davidass, and on or towards the West by a chawl, the ancestral property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy and which said premises are now in occupation of Madhowdass Gokuldass, as a monthly tenant, Together with the passage and privy now used in connection with the said premises and which is situate on the south side of the premises forming Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the 1st floor over the gully which forms a portion of the same Lot 2.

and in

(b.) An undivided one-fourth share or part, in all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement (243 8-9) two hundred and forty-three square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1300, new survey No. 8487, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by Hornby Row, on or towards the South by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Hurkissondass and Bhugwandass Narotumdass, and on or towards the West partly by the Government Police Station, and party by the property of Munchabai and Gungabai widows.

LOT II.

All that estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225 6-9) two hundred and twenty-five square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey Nos. 171 to 180, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under street Nos. 25, 27 and 327 to 347, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the premises (a) mentioned in Lot 1, and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street, and which said premises are in occupation of the monthly tenants. Save and except the privy and passage now used in connection with the premises firstly described in Lot 1, and which are situate on the south side of the said premises, Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the first floor over the gully which forms a portion of the promises, Lot 2, and subject to the rights of the owners and occupiers of the said premises forming portion of Lot 1 to access to the said privy through the said gully.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The property will be put up for sale in two separate lots, as mentioned in the particulars of sale. The highest bidders for each lot shall be the purchaser thereof. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the [illegible] Smith [illegible] Nicholson, Attorneys for the above-named first defendant, [illegible] or at the office of [illegible] Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Rampart Row.—Dated this 21st day of January 1888.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Mr. Wimbridge and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., in very good order, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a Madras-built mail phaeton with poles and shafts complete in good order, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, free goers, and a set of English harness, an English-built waggonette, with removeable back seats, poles and shafts complete, &c., the property of COLONEL PAYNE.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong built landau.
1 handsome English-built buggy.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

Under instructions from the Mess President, 2nd Bombay East Yorkshire Regiment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mess, Colaba, all the mess furniture consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass and crockery ware, platedware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls, cues, &c., a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by BENNETT & Co., with balls, cues, &c., a handsome strong bay Arab Horse, a handsome trained cavalry charger, two 80 lb. tents, military saddles, &c., &c., lamps, &c., complete, garden pots, &c., &c., the property of the Officers' Mess, Regimental Library, and Officers, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Larch, Junglewood Logs and Squares, Teak and Junglewood Sleepers, &c., at Mody Bay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock of Messrs. Kirby & Co., contractors Prince's Dock, consisting of a large quantity of larch and junglewood logs, jungle-wood squares, teak and junglewood sleepers, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham, an English built light comfortable Victoria, an English built mail-phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English made double and single harness, &c. the property of F. Kirby, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
1 first-class Burma pony, recently imported from Mandalay, sound, fast, and powerful, height about 12-2.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P. VUCCINO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DOULTON TOILET SETS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of Artistic Doulton toilet sets of various sizes and colours.

The above is on view, and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of Teakwood and Blackwood household furniture, such as dining-table sideboard, chairs, cupboard, couches, bedsteads, whatnots, large size Brussels carpets, books, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 Handsome strong built Dog-cart.
1 " English-built mail phaeton.
1 Powerful chesnut arab horse, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAD, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property and effects of the late Colonel Stapleton. Penny, R. A., consisting of gold and silver rings, necktie rings, gold and silver shirt studs, silver links, silver and gold watches, Pocket Aneroid, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of stationery, printing papers, envelopes, blotting papers cases of bar soaps, glass beads, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

23-33 6 bales coloured papers, 12lbs., 10½ by 22½.
27-47 10 " glazed white printing papers, 27 by 40, 42lbs.
1-20 10 " unglazed " " " "
17-20 3 " blotting papers, 38lbs.
14-31 3 cases superfine glazed envelopes, thick.
22-5 1-5 5 " " " thin,
100 boxes Keelling's bar soaps, 45 lbs.
1 case glass beads, gilt, silvered, and colored.
1 " cut glass melons beads gilted.
1 second-hand tricycle.
1 " bicycle.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room in Meadow Street, as follows.

O T 7439, 649-650, 2 cases country 21 pieces of Gold Brocades.

A collection of New Books, containing Novels, Poetical Works, History, Science, Prayer Books, Bow Bells, Young Laddies' Journal, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL....... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... " 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.................... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

On application Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures Bird's Eye Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETETS.

Soe Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

CAMERAS (Meagher's Marion's); LENSES (Dallmeyer's, Roses,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's.); DRY PLATES (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates: Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk, Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ROYAL

Y

[illegible] General Meeting,

[illegible] p.m.

VESSELS [illegible] the following vessels arrived on the [illegible] from Glasgow. Yesterday [illegible] from Shields; Commilla (s), K[illegible]; Bagdad (s), Mozambique; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Titania (s), Trieste; Bhundarp (s), Melbourne; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Hari Parsad (brig), Diu; and Vestal (brig), Damaun.

SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested to intimate that the Special Jurors summoned to attend at the High Court this morning will not be required until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—On the application of the Advocate-General, and on an affidavit made by Mr. T. M. Filgate, Registrar-General of Bombay, Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday made an order exempting Mr. Vishwanath Vishnu Bapat, head assistant to the Registrar-General, from service on the common jury at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Monday a Hindoo female child, aged two years and six months, named Dhondi, living with her parents on the third floor of a house at Mazagon, while playing about in a room on that floor, accidentally fell from a window on to the street, and sustained serious injuries to her head and body. The child is at present under medical treatment, and lying in a critical condition.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—A party of officers arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning, by the Rubattino s.s. Manilla from Genoa. They are twelve in number, and eight of them are from Sweden. The welcome meeting will be led by Commissioner Tucker in the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that upwards of thirty officers will be present with a brass band. Mr. Geo. Studd, the well-known cricketer, will also be present.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Jeevee, woman, aged 30 years, the wife of a carpenter, named Jugjeevan, living in Combarwarra 4th Street. Whilst deceased, on Saturday night last, was cooking her food, her sarree accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt about the body. She was removed at once to the hospital, where she died from the effects of her injuries at about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Jooma Hoosein, aged 55 years. Deceased, who was a musician, yesterday morning, in company with a band of other musicians, went on board the ferry steamer Godaveri for Panvell, to attend a marriage ceremony. Shortly after going on board whilst taking food he suddenly fell back and died in a few minutes. For the past two or three years deceased had suffered from cough, pains in his chest, and difficulty of breathing. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted Dhondoo Mahadeo, a servant to Messrs. Brooks and Co., on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,025. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been given this money to pay to Messrs. Beyts, Craige and Co. He, however, did not do so, and absconded from Bombay. His absence from duty having aroused the suspicions of his employers, they made inquiries, and subsequently found him in Dabool, where he had gambled away the greater part of the money, the rest having been spent in payment of debts. On the prisoner's admission of guilt, he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

JUVENILE THIEVES.— Two Hindoo lads, named Siwchurn Jawun and Tookaram Hurry, aged 15 and 12 years, were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with eight separate charges of theft of property, consisting of sheets, dhoties and other articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 9-3, the property of Mahadaorao Pandoorung and seven other residents at Khetwady. Several complaints were made to the police recently by the residents at Khetwady of their clothes being stolen from the verandah of their houses while left out to dry. The two accused were arrested by a policeman whilst walking off with a dhotie. Their places of residence being searched, the whole of the stolen property was recovered. Pleading guilty to the several charges the Magistrate ordered them to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A CARICATURE.—Abua Olama Sheik Ali, a book-seller, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, through Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, for a summons against another Mahomedan, named Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the author of a Persian book, for defamation. The complainant alleged that a caricature, which appeared in Mr. Shirazi's book, styled "Sherin Farhad," was intended for him. The caricature consisted of a monkey sitting on a tree with a book in one hand, and below it were the figures 195 with the words "This is a man of bad character," in Persian, and the complaint was that the representation, the figure, and the general caricature were intended for himself. The Magistrate thought that unless it was shown that some of the letterpress referred distinctly to the complainant or unmistakably and pointedly mentioned him he could not proceed. If caricatures like this were to be considered defamatory there would be no end to prosecutions of comic papers and similar publications. The complainant believed he would be able to show that malice was shown in the matter, and his Worship accordingly granted a summons on the defendant to show cause why process should not be issued against him.

A LUCKY FIND.—A woman, named Jeema, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday, and asked to deliver to the sircar seven currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, which she said she had found in Meadow Street on Friday. On investigation it was found that a man named, Sheik Tala, was under arrest for losing eight notes of a thousand rupees each, of which these seven formed part. The Magistrate complimented the woman on her honesty, and said she had acted quite right in bringing the notes to the Court. He had no doubt, too, that the owner of the money would reward her for her honesty. The matter was then referred to Inspector Hack, who had charge of the man, and who placed him before his Worship, who released him on bail, remarking that it was the luckiest find he had ever heard of in his life,—a rag woman picking up Rs. 7,000 in the streets. The Marwaree, to whom the notes belong, does not believe that the woman found them, but avers that his servant kept them, and now, seeing that he was to be prosecuted, gave the money to the woman to give it up to the police. His Worship thought this remark very foolish, as ever since the notes were lost, the man had been detained in custody, and could not possibly have achieved such a crafty design.

RETIREMENT OF A BANK CASHIER.—Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, head cashier of the Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch, retired on a welll-earned pension from the 1st of the present month. Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee started in life in the old Bombay Horse Artillery, in which he served for eleven years. He was employed in the Adjutant's Office, Bombay Horse Artillery, from February, 1844, to November, 1852, and in the Military Pay Office, Poona, from December, 1852, to September, 1863. We next find Mr. Pallonjee employed as cashier for five years in the old Bank of Bombay, and during the whole of the subsequent period up to the date of his retirement he has been in the New Bank of Bombay. Mr. Pallonjee's genial disposition and unfailing courtesy gained for him the respect and confidence not only of his superiors in office, but also of all with whom he publicly or privately came in contact. His services have frequently been secured as auditor to limited companies, and for the last ten years he has acted as assistant secretary to the Western India Turf Club. In this capacity he has rendered very valuable services, being most punctual in the performance of his duties, for which, having retired from his post in the bank, he will now have more time at his disposal. Mr. Pallonjee left Poona for Bombay by the midday train on Monday, so that the stewards of the Bombay Races will have the benefit of his assistance at the forthcoming meeting.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PAREL FLATS MURDER.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Syed Gool Syed Khairullakhan, a middle-aged Pathan Mahomedan, on a charge of murdering Sharifa Khatoon, soon after his marriage with her, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Chitty, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Badroodin Tyebjee for the defence.

Noormahomed Amirkhan, the accomplice, in further examination by the Advocate-General, said that in the morning the prisoner went out alone. On his return he said there were three rupees due to the landlord of the house; and he would pay them. The silver anklets were sold to the Marwaree by prisoner for Rs. 32-2, out of which the rent was to be paid. Prisoner went out and returned about 11 o'clock, with two pieces of gunny cloth and a string. He went inside. Witness saw him cut a piece out of the gunny cloth with a knife, and place upon the cloth the deal box in which the dead body was. The piece of blood-stained quilt was placed in the box. Besides the two pieces of gunny cloth brought from outside, there were two pieces in the room; and the four pieces were tied up with a string. The cloth was then wrapped round the box containing the dead body. Prisoner told witness to sit outside whilst he was doing so. Prisoner again went out and returned about 12-30 or 1 o'clock with a *reckla*. It had a driver. The prisoner, witness, and the driver lifted up the box and put it into the *reckla*. A mattress was placed on the top of the box. The mattress was the one on which the prisoner's daughter was sleeping when the murder was committed. Witness and the prisoner sat in the *reckla*, which was then driven away. The other boxes remained in the room. By prisoner's order the *reckla* was driven towards Parel. They went near a new chawl built near the Parel railway station. The *reckla* was stopped under a tree; and the box being taken out and put under the tree, with the mattress upon the box, witness paid the driver ten annas out of a rupee which prisoner had paid him. An old man like a Punjabee (by name Jewankhan) came and remarked to witness—"Pathan, where have you come to?" Witness said "I have come to a Pathan's; I don't know his name." Prisoner was present on the occasion. Jewankhan then went away. Prisoner told witness to go and fetch a man from the chawl. Witness went and brought a man (by name Rama). Witness told Rama "take these four pice and stand near the box until we come back shortly." Prisoner had desired him to say so. They then walked away. When they came near the Jamsetjee Hospital, witness stopped there, and prisoner said he would go and buy tickets to go by a steamer to Aden. Prisoner told witness to meet him in the evening at the Jackaria Mosque; and they separated. In the evening they met near the mosque, and witness was taken to a man (named Shaifoola bin Abdoola). Prisoner said he had purchased tickets for himself, for witness, and for his daughter. Witness remarked: "Why have you purchased a ticket for me?" Prisoner said "I will take you to Aden." Witness said: "I will not go to Aden." Prisoner said: "If you remain in Bombay, you will be spoiled." Prisoner's bedstead, box of clothes, and other things were lying in the road near Shaifoola's house at the time. Prisoner said he would give witness clothes in the morning to wear. They slept that night on the verandah of Shaifoola's house. Prisoner's daughter was in the house. In the evening the bed-steads and box were taken up into the house. The bed-stead, which had been sold to Shaifoola, were lying in the verandah. The next day prisoner went out, and returned about 1 o'clock with a Pishouri and a Punjabee, who were by profession brokers for pilgrim. They were Futtehkhan and Oosman Mahomed, witnesses in the case. Shaifoola kept a school for children in the next house but one; and when the brokers came, they all went up to Shaifoola. Witness declined to go to Aden, whereupon the prisoner took up a Koran, and said to witness: "You are my elder brother; my things and my life are at your disposal; come with me on a pilgrimage. If you marry, I will give you my daughter in marriage." Witness said he would not go. Prisoner said he would take him with him. Both the brokers said: "He is entreating you, why don't you go, he will give you his daughter in marriage?" They then went with the brokers to the bazar, where one maund of flour was purchased for four rupees. One rupee's worth of bread was also purchased for the voyage. On their return to Shaifoola's house, prisoner told the brokers to fetch a *gharry*. The brokers said the time for going up on board would be the following day. Prisoner said he would go that day. A *reckla* was brought; and the two brokers, the witness, and prisoner and his daughter, and a student of the school, left in the *reckla*. When they arrived at the Prince's Dock, the sepoys at the gate would not allow the *reckla* in. Oosman broker went to the steamer and returned with the reply that passengers would not be received on board that day. Witness suggested that they should go back to the house. Prisoner said he would not go back. The *reckla* was discharged, and they passed the night near a mosque in the locality. The prisoner and his daughter, the witness, and the student were there. The student was going to Aden. At midnight, witness awoke prisoner and asked him for his clothes and ticket, and offered to pay him six rupees which he had with him and to pay the balance afterwards. Prisoner called a man who was there (by name Syed Hubib), and asked him to try to persuade the witness to go with him on a pilgrimage. Witness remained quiet. The next morning the brokers came, and witness and the prisoner and his daughter went on board the steamer. She left the dock at 5 p.m. the following day. On the voyage, witness saw prisoner throwing into the water two shirts and four books that belonged to the deceased. The steamer reached Aden at 11 p.m. European officers came on board and cried out "Syed Gool, Syed Gool"; and the prisoner got up. A jemadar named Mahomedkhan Varimkhan, of the Aden police, handcuffed prisoner. The Saheb asked him if he had his daughter with him. Prisoner answered in the affirmative. Witness was sitting by at the time. The Saheb said there was a warrant out against them. Witness and the prisoner and his daughter were taken into custody. The police also took charge of the prisoner's boxes. They were detained two nights in the Aden police chowkey. On the voyage back, prisoner threw into the water the *razai*, *i.e.* wrapper, that he had with him. That was the *razai* out of which a piece had been cut by him. That piece was in the prisoner's box, and was found there when they were arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I did not know the deceased before she came alone to the *moosafar-khana*. I did not speak to her. She had no veil on, and she did not put it on when she went out. I spoke to her after prisoner's marriage with her. She always kept the ornaments on her person. Prisoner, as a carpenter, made boxes, bed-steads, and toy carriages, and earned four or five annas a day. I worked as a carpenter at eight annas a day regularly. There were witnesses to the prisoner's marriage with the deceased. Abdool Salam and a Pathan were witnesses. Ibrahim was sitting outside. The deceased paid four rupees for the Cazee's deputy by the hands of the prisoner. After her marriage, she used to keep a veil on and remained in the room. She observed no *purdah* in my presence. We were taken back to the prisoner's room after our retern from Aden.

Is it not the fact that that was the first time you ever went inside that room?—I used to live there.

Inside the room?—I slept in the shop in the verandah. We did not enter the room, the door of which was shut. I do not remember what sepoys were with me at the time. There were no European officers.

Do you mean to say you do not know a single policeman who was with you there?—Policemen were with me all day, some in the morning, and others later on; and it is difficult to say who was with me on a particular occasion. There is one door and one window in the prisoner's room. (Corrects himself.) There is only one window, but there are two or three doors, I am not sure which. One door is inside the house; and there is a door opening into the verandah where the shop was. There is also a door in the rear of the room, where there is a water pipe. I do not know what address was written on the letters which the deceased handed to the prisoner to be posted. I do not know where her mother or her maternal uncle is. Deceased only said that the letters were for her mother or maternal uncle. Neither she nor the prisoner ever mentioned to me their names or their addresses. I do not know in which part of Hindustan they resided. From the prisoner's conversation about the yellow arsenic, I inferred his intention was to kill her; but I said nothing at the time.

Did you then consent to assist in the murder or not?—I only listened to what prisoner said.

Did you by your silence consent to assist in the murder?—I simply listened. I formed no idea to assist him.

If prisonor intended to murder his wife, what was his reason for disclosing his intention to you? Most people keep such an intention to themselves.—I cannot say what his reason was. I only listened to what he said without answering him.

Had you any ill-feeling towards the deceased woman?—None whatever.

It was then only out of charity and for the sake of religion that you consented to assist in the murder?—He brought the Koran and adjured me by it, and I was frightened.

Where did prisoner buy the pair of pincers with which the murder was committed?—I don't know. He simply told me he had bought the pincers. I did not ask him where he had bought it. There is only one room on the ground-floor besides the prisoner's. There are four rooms on the upper floor, one or two of which were occupied at the time.

You said you rode in the *reckla* with the box containing the dead body; and that the prisoner accompanied you on foot. Why did not prisoner ride, as why did you not walk on foot?—I don't know. He told me to sit in the *reckla*. He walked at a distance of five or ten paces from the *reckla*.

And he took no precaution to screen himself from the gaze of passers-by?—He walked on as other passers-by did. There were other people walking on the road at the time.

You, being in the *reckla*, were less likely to be seen than the prisoner was?—I cannot say how far I was visible in the *reckla*.

Why did not the prisoner himself pay the driver?—Prisoner had paid me a rupee at the time I got up into the gharry, and I paid ten annas out of the rupee. When the Punjabee Mahomedan came and spoke to me under the tree, prisoner was eight or ten paces off from me. Jewankhan did not speak to the prisoner when I said he (prisoner) knew the Pathan with whom I had put up or come to the station. I did not know Jewankhan.

Why did he ask you the question? Can you account for it?—I don't know. There was the box, and I was paying off the driver, and he came and asked me.

You paid one anna to the man whom you brought from the chawl. Why did not the prisoner pay it?—I had a change of six annas paid me by the driver, and prisoner told me to pay the man one anna. I paid the remaining five annas to prisoner near Jackaria's Mosque.

Were you surprised when prisoner told you he had bought a ticket for you also?—I got angry with him for having done so.

You took a part in the murder?—Yes, I did.

Were you notwithstanding anxious to remain behind in Bombay?—Yes, I thought of remaining here and looking out for some employment.

On your return from Aden, did you tell the police all that you have stated here?—I did not tell all at the time.

When the box and other things were shown you, did you not deny all knowledge of them?—I said nothing at the time. I simply recognised them in my own mind.

Did you not say you knew nothing about any of those articles?—I said nothing at the time.

Did you remain silent regarding them for two days and two nights?—I afterwards confessed.

That is not my question. How long did you remain silent?—I don't remember whether it was two or three nights during which I maintained silence.

Why did you make the confession? What induced you to make it after two or three nights?—Well, I did confess afterwards.

Why not on the first night?—What induced you to make the confession after two nights? Nothing induced me.

Were not the police visiting you constantly to make inquiries of you?—No inquiries were made. No policemen visited me at night to make inquiries. I was kept in a different room from the prisoner's. My room was locked.

Do you mean to say that during the three days neither the Khan Saheb nor other policemen visited you by day, I don't say by night, to refresh your memory?—No policemen came to make inquiries of me. There was a police guard over my room.

Why did you recognise the articles on the third day?—Those things were shown to me, and I confessed on the second or the third day that they belonged to the prisoner. There was no particular reason for my doing so.

Was no inducement held out to you? Was no promise of pardon made to you?—Yes, when I was taken before the Magistrate, the Khan Saheb told me that if I stated every thing clearly, I should be pardoned. On the day I made the confession, the Khan Saheb come outside my room in the morning, but he did not came into my room. I made the confession afterwards in the presence of the Saheb and others.

Before the confession was made, were you not told that it would be well for you if you did so?—Nobody said so before I made the confession.

Were you well cared for in the chowkey?—Just like other prisoners. I got my bread in the chowkey.

Did you know when you made the confession that, if you made it, you would be hanged?—Yes, I knew that.

Why, then, knowing that you would be hanged, did you make the confession?—I made it.

Was no inducement held out to you before you made the confession?—No inducement was held out before I pointed out to the Khan Saheb the place under the tree where the box was left, and I pointed out Jewankhan and the other persons concerned in the case.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham: When I pointed out Jewankhan to the Khan Saheb, I also pointed Rama near the place where the box was put under a tree.

The Judge: How did he happen to be there?

Witness: He was coming home from his work, and I pointed him out. I think it was 10 or 11 o'clock in the day time. The student who accompanied us from Bombay was not arrested at Aden, but was allowed to proceed on his way. I cannot say where he went to from Aden.

In answer to the foreman of the jury, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram witness said he was not told by prisoner after the marriage that he (witness) would be employed as a servant to either. Witness's mother-tongue was Pishtu. Prisoner and his wife spoke both Pishtu and Pathanee languages. They sometimes spoke to witness in Hindustani. Even in prisoner's absence, witness used to see and speak to the deceased.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 10-30 a.m., to-day (Wednesday).

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday afternoon at the Registered Office of the company, Apollo Street Fort, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Bottliwalla, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—"The directors have the pleasure to meet the shareholders again with a satisfactory state of accounts of the working of the mill during the last year. The profit, after deducting agents' commission, amounts to Rs. 73,286-13-6, which is equal to about 21 per cent. on the average cost of the mill during the year under review—the first half-year having commenced with the capital outlay of Rs. 3,16,294-4-5, and the second with that of Rs. 3,83,709-9-9. The excess in the capital outlay, as appears from the accounts, is owing chiefly to large payments being made in the month of December on account of new buildings in course of construction and machinery for which orders have been sent. The last portion of the machinery for coarse spinning has just arrived and is expected to work in a short time. Besides the gain in working the company has obtained profit from other sources. Firstly, in the surplus of the proceeds of the tank, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Parell Station, sold to Government, after deducting the outlay on the same, being Rs. 5,249-0-7. Secondly, in the premium realized on 199 shares, at Rs. 15 per share Rs. 2,985-0-0—total Rs. 8,234-0-7. This amount the directors have carried to the credit of the depreciation fund account. Out of the working profit of Rs. 73,286-13-6, the sum of Rs. 24,000 has been paid in the shape of an ad interim dividend in July last, and there remains the sum of Rs. 49,286-13-6, which with Rs. 4,758·8·7 brought forward from last account leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 54,045-6-1, which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend on 1,600 shares, at Rs. 15 per share, which will absorb Rs. 24,000-0-0, to write off balance of preliminary charges account, Rs.2,258-0-4; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs.15,000-0-0; the balance to carry forward to next account, Rs. 12,787-5-9;—total Rs. 54,045-6-1. The mill and stock-in-trade have been insured for Rs. 4,76,000. Extension of the mill.—The directors are glad to observe that the proposal to extend the mill for the manufacture of fine yarns and cloth has met with the prompt approval of the shareholders. Applications for 1,964 shares were received, but 1,600 shares as previously announced have been allotted, the extension being for the present confined to spinning only. The work of building extension has far advanced, and orders for the requisite plant have been entrusted to several well-known firms in the trade on favourable terms. The new machinery is expected to commence working in August next."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account made up to the 31st December, 1887; declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1887; re-electing Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Sett as director of the company, and appointing Messrs. Narayen Vishram and Dorabjee Hormusjee auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents of the company and the chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road London.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE Commission sat at Lahore at eleven o'clock on Feb. 3, when Umrao Singh was called and his examination by the prosecutor continued.

This witness was shown a letter of his to Mr. Steel, the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla, which he said was the petition he sent in, dated May, the 22nd, 1887, resigning the Treasury clerkship at Mozuffergarh, if it was to be considered a reward for giving evidence before the Sub-Committee. He could not identify Murli Mohan's handwriting in a document shown to him which purported to be a retraction by Murli Mohan of his statement before Mr. Baden-Powell.

In cross-examination witness said he took leave without pay in February, 1887. Mr. Steel did not employ him on the inquiries he instituted prior to February. He had never mentioned the subject to any of the leading men of Gujranwalla since he was employed to investigate the matter.

Chura Mani was next called. He tendered evidence as to meeting Gunda Singh in the bazaar at Lahore, and to seeing a list of candidates in Gunda Singh's hand. He also spoke to a conversation with Gunda Singh, in which he told witness that if he wanted to pass he would have to pay. Gunda Singh asked witness to go and settle the matter with Mr. Larpent. Witness then tendered evidence in regard to a subsequent conversation with Gunda Singh the same day, in the course of which he quarrelled with Gunda Singh about the matter, and told him he would not pay him anything. After the quarrel witness went and reported the circumstances to Mr. P. C Chatterji who sent him on to the Vice-Chancellor. He saw Mr. Rattigan and told him the whole story, which resulted in an interview between Messrs. Rattigan and Larpent in the Senate Hall.

In cross-examination witness gave evidence as to the supervision of the examination in 1886, which he said was not, in his opinion, satisfactory, as candidates talked to each other. In 1884 the supervision was much more strict and satisfactory. Witness was told by candidates after the examination of 1885 that some candidates had paid bribes to pass by unfair means, and, again, after the examination of 1886 he was told that answer papers had been substituted for those really written in 1884. Five candidates passed the pleaders' examination, and in 1886 there were 35 who passed.

To the Court witness said the rule was to exclude books from the examination room, and that they were taken away from candidates by the chaprassi at the door. He did not see any books in the hall.

The Commission were at this stage when they rose at tiffin time. The rest of the day was devoted to bringing evidence and correspondence in connection with the inquiry. No evidence will be taken to-morrow.

RUPAHELI CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

A DIVISION Order, dated Rupaheli, the 28th January, by General Gillespie, C.B., thanks General Luck for the higher order of the instruction afforded by the latter to the troops at the Camp-of-Exercise. Thanks are conveyed also to Brigadiers and other officers, special mention being made of Captain Bayley, the Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Captain Lucas, Assistant Commissary-General, for their personal exertions and excellent arrangements. The discipline is recorded as having been exemplary, there being no complaints from the civil authorities or surrounding native population, or any disputes or quarrels. It is added that this order has been issued with the full approval of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. It is stated that the report of General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is to the following effect:—

The regiments attending the camp were a fair average specimen of British and native cavalry; the powers of manœuvring were ordinary, but the parade movements better than the average; and the defects were the same as in other regiments inspected. The absence of cohesion and want of uniformity in pace, and the bad leading on the part of squadron and troop leaders are held by General Luck to be the result of bad regimental and squadron drill, leading to large gaps even after a moderately rapid advance, not only between squadrons, but also between men in the ranks. Though there has been no opportunity of making reconnaissances on extended scales, or of working contact squadrons, nevertheless the results of the manœuvres are deemed most satisfactory; and the Brigadiers have had opportunities in cavalry exercises they never had before, whilst all ranks must conclude that, without constant practice in drilling in large masses, cavalry regiments cannot be expected to act efficiently when brigaded together for active service.

OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

A CORRESPONDENT, telegraphing from Myingyan to the Allahabad paper, says:—A large gathering of dacoits having been reported at Sakyadoung, in the Myingyan district, the troops from Myingyan and Mahline attacked them on the 23rd January, killing 10 and wounding many.

The Pouk column, under Colonel Gatacre, opened communication from Gangaw on the 16th January with the Kalewa column, and with the Myaing column on the 21st. General Low accompanied the former and then joined the Kalewa column, which retraced its steps down the Myitta river, detaching at Koko a small column under Captain Sorrell, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent, to open a new route from the Myitta river to the Chindwin at Mingin, across the Poudoung and Shwitbanim ranges, which was successfully carried out. Important negotiations were made by the civil officers with the Tashon, Baunshe and Sien Sajiling Chins. The Kale Tsawbwa rendered important help in the negotiation, and in procuring supplies for the troops. From native information the routes connecting Upper Burma and Chittagong have been noted; while survey parties with the columns have made important additions to our present knowledge of that part of the country.

The Kalewa column having completed operations in the Myitha valley returned and broke up on the 28th January. General Low arrived at Myingyan *via* Kalewa on the 28th January. The Pouk column retires to Thillin, and will open communication by reconnaissance to Loungshe on the 10th instant with the Salen column, on completion of which the column retires to Pouk. The Myaing column continues to work the Kyaw Valley, where the capture of an ex-Woon and the noted dacoit Yakut has had an excellent and beneficial effect.

Few dacoit leaders of note now remain, and they are in hiding in the Tagyi hills, where they are at present being hunted. In Tagyi the energy of the troops has been rewarded in the capture of Boh Sanbaw and other noted dacoits. The district is settling down, and the troops will soon be withdrawn Uga Kwe still haunts the Pokoko district, the village thugyis befriending him. The cavalry are in close pursuit.

The Salen and Minbu troops are indefatigably pressing Ottama, and have captured many of his followers and arms. The dacoit leader, however, has hitherto evaded capture.

In Toundwingyi small columns have cleared the district, in which now nothing but petty dacoity exists.

The weather has been cold and bracing, and the columns have little or no sickness.

MADRAS.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO PONDICHERRY.—The Resident of Travancore and Cochin arrived at Pondicherry, on Feb. 3, under the usual salute, and was received at the station by the Aide-de-Camp and the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor of French India. Mr. Hanyngton is the guest of Colonel Fischer, British Consul at Pondicherry, and Mrs. Fischer, and remains at the British Consulate until Monday. The Maharajah of Travancore arrives here early to-morrow morning, and a grand entertainment will be offered to his Highness the same evening at the Hotel de Ville, by the Philharmonic Society of Pondicherry. His Excellency, Monsieur Manes, the Governor, will also, it is said, give a dinner at Government House in honor of the Resident.

THE GAIKWAR'S PARISIAN ADVENTURE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—The Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda before leaving Paris paid the price agreed upon for his apartments, £240. The landlord demanded £1,120 for damages. The Prince refused to pay, but offered to deposit the sum in a bank or elsewhere until the matter could be arranged. The landlord refused and attempted to seize the Prince's baggage at the railway station. The railway authorities refused to allow this without a judge's order. This the landlord obtained but for £800. A telegram was immediately sent, and the special train conveying the Maharajah and suite was ordered to be stopped at Belfort and all the baggage seized unless £800 were deposited. The Prince will make a complaint in the proper quarter respecting this arbitrary procedure. The claim of £1,120 was simply an attempt at extortion by the proprietor of the house occupied by the Maharajah when in Paris *enroute* for London for the Queen's Jubilee. The sum at first demanded for repairs was £48, but when the landlord discovered his tenant to be a wealthy prince he increased the claim to £1,120. The prince had paid £240 for one month's rent.

ARBITRATION IN TRADE DISPUTES.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

MR. BARON HUDDLESTON and Mr. Justice Manisty, in the Queen's Bench Division, have heard a case in which a question of great importance has been raised to those engaged in the great English import trades—as the corn trade—with reference to the arbitrations now so generally provided for in their contracts, the decision given being that if arbitrators, or a committee of appeal, disregard a standard they are required by the conditions of the contract to go by—as if they disregard a particular standard sample—their award will be set aside for misconduct. In the present case there had been a contract between Messrs. Volkart, of Winterthur, in Switzerland, and a Mr. Couvela, a merchant at Naples, for the sale and shipment by them to him of a large quantity—1,000 tons, or 10,000 bags—of wheat of a certain kind or quality, to be shipped from Bombay to Torre Annunziata, an Italian port. These contracts provide for arbitration of disputes as to quality by the London Corn Trade Association, and in this case there had been such a dispute and such an arbitration. The contract, dated June 2, 1887, was in these terms:—"Sold this day to Mr. M. Couvela, of Naples, for account of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, of Winterthur (Switzerland), thirteen hundred English tons Bombay wheat—viz., about 1,000 tons called Hardred and 300 tons called Puterbraton, about equal to quality of the type Puterbraten in the hands of," &c. (no question arose as to this). "Hardred of fair average quality at the time and place of shipment, as it is represented by the exportations of Hardred wheat from Bombay during July next, per one or more steamers, *via* the Suez Canal. Price 18⅝f. for the Hardred, 21½f. for the Puterbraten, per 100 kilos., cost and freight Torre Annunziata (in Italy); the weight as established at Torre at the time of landing. Any deficiency over 1 per cent to be paid for by sellers. Payment in cash by bank cheque on Paris on presentation and against delivery of documents." Then followed certain general conditions, one of which (No. 4) was for arbitration in case of dispute:—"The contracting parties, renouncing all legal steps, will refer any difference arising out of the execution of this contract for Bombay or Kurrachee wheats—about differences of quality—to the London Corn Trade Association regarding the wheats of which the association has got a standard." And again (clause 6)—"It is understood that the inferiority of quality gives no right to the buyer to abandon the merchandise for account of sellers, the buyer being bound to accept the merchandise on such an allowance as the arbitrators award, as above mentioned." It appeared that there is a large export trade in corn from Bombay to Europe, and that the Corn Trade Association, in order to enable them to perform these functions of arbitration in disputes as to quality, make up for each month of the exportations a "standard sample" of the shipments in that month, and decide disputes as to quality by that standard sample for each month. The contract having been made, which, so far as the present dispute was concerned, was for shipment of 1,000 tons of Hardred wheat at the standard of the exports in July, there was a shipment of wheat from Bombay in the Fernlands, which arrived at Torre Annunziata, when samples were taken in the usual way and sent to London to be compared with the standard sample for July, and a dispute arose as to whether the Hardred wheat was up to the standard of the exports in July, and an arbitration took place in the usual way, each party appointing an arbitrator, and the two electing an umpire: and it was stated that the arbitrators had the July standard sample before them and went by it, and they awarded an abatement of 1s. a bag of 492lb. The award, on October 25, 1887, was in these terms:—"We, having been called upon to settle a dispute that has arisen between Mr. M. Couvela, of Naples, and Messrs. Volkart and Co., of Winterthur, in respect of a parcel of 10,000 bags of wheat shipped per Fernlands under a contract of June 2, 1887, do hereby award that Messrs. Volkart shall pay to Mr. Couvela 1s. per 492lb. shipped or delivered, as per terms of contract, for inferiority of quality." The sellers, Messrs. Volkart, were dissatisfied with this award, and appealed to the committee of appeal provided for by the constitution of the Corn Trade Association, such committee being appointed by ballot, and the case accordingly came before such committee of appeal. The award of the committee of appeal elected by ballot to hear the appeal of Messrs. Volkart against the award of Messrs. Duck and others in respect of a parcel of wheat shipped per Fernlands under a contract of June 2, 1887, was in these terms:—"We, having considered the case of each of the parties and examined the samples, do hereby decide to vary the original award as follows—that is to say, to award that the sellers shall pay to buyer an allowance of 2s. 6d. per 492lb., as per terms of contract.—(Signed), Seth Taylor, chairman of the day." Messrs. Volkart were dissatisfied with this appeal award, and objected to it as having been made upon the wrong standard sample—that is, on the standard sample for August instead of for July. The manager of Messrs. Volkart stated in an affidavit that he went to the office of the association, and found that on the table of the committee, side by side with the sample of the consignment of Hardred wheat, there was the standard sample for August, and not for July, and that upon this being pointed out to the chairman who signed the appeal award—that is, that it was made on the wrong standard—he only shrugged his shoulders and did not deny it; and this was not contradicted, though it was stated that it was a rule of the association not to make affidavits in such cases. In answer, however, the buyer's agent and arbitrator made an affidavit that he had no reason to believe that the committee made their award upon an erroneous sample; that the members of the committee were perfectly familiar with the standard and other samples, and it was most improbable that any such mistake as was suggested should have been made; and that he had contended on the arbitration and appeal that the so-called standard sample was not the proper standard sample and ought not to guide the decision of the dispute between the parties; and it appeared that there was a July standard sample, though it was not stated distinctly that it was before the committee, and it rather appeared that if it was they did not regard it—overlooking the fourth condition of the contract—though the arbitrators had regarded it. One of the arbitrators made an affidavit that Mr. Seth Taylor had informed him that the appeal committee in making the award had overlooked the clause at the back of the contract (the fourth condition) relating to the standard sample of the Corn Trade Association, and that he believed Mr. Taylor had told Mr. Hollams (the buyer's solicitor) of this; but this Mr. Hollams did not admit, and it appeared that he had not so understood. This was an application on the part of Messrs. Volkart to set aside the award of the appeal committee on the ground of misconduct (in a legal sense) in making the comparison with the wrong standard sample—that is, the standard for August instead of July, according to the contract.

Mr. G. Barnes appeared on behalf of Messrs. Volkart, the sellers, in support of their application, and urged that it was not a case of mere mistake of arbitrators but of a fundamental error on the very ground and basis of their decision, which necessarily vitiated their award. The contract in terms stipulated for a comparison with the standard sample of July, whereas the committee took the standard sample for August.

Mr. Cohen, Q. C. (with Mr. Hollams), urged—citing "Dinn v. Blake" (10 "Law Reports," C. P., 583)—that there had been no legal misconduct in this case, but at the utmost a mere mistake. Suppose there was one standard sample for July? [Mr. Baron Huddleston.—That does not appear, and is not to be assumed as a mere suggestion.] There was no corruption. [Mr. Baron Huddleston.—There may be misconduct in a legal sense, though there is not corruption. Suppose the arbitrator toss up? Or suppose an arbitrator says that two and two do not make four?] There is no such case here. And it appears that the standard sample taken was controverted and objected to by Mr. Couvela's arbitrator before the committee of appeal as well as before the arbitrators.

Mr. Barnes, in reply, pointed out that it appeared on the affidavits that there was a standard sample for July. He was then stopped, and

The Court proceeded to pronounce their judgment that the application must be acceded to for setting aside the award of the appeal committee.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, in giving judgment, pointed out that the contract required comparison of the sample of the corn shipped with the standard sample for July, and it not only did not appear that there was no such standard sample, but it rather appeared that there was. There was an affidavit that there was such a standard sample taken, and it might fairly be assumed that it was before the appeal committee, especially as it was not denied. But at all events it ought to have been before them, and they ought to have decided the case on that standard sample. But assuming that it was not before them, then, according to the fourth condition of the contract, when there is such a standard it is to be adopted, and when there is not one then the case ought to go back to Bombay, the port of exportation, to obtain such a standard. It appeared, however, that there was a July standard sample, and, that being so, it ought to have been adopted by the committee. If arbitrators recklessly refused to look at the contract on which they had to decide or obstinately rejected the standard they ought to adopt, that was misconduct of a serious character, for which an award would be set aside. And it appeared to him that when the matter was mooted before the committee they deliberately rejected the July standard, omitting to look to one of the conditions of the contract, and carelessly refused to adopt it and consider what they were bound to consider and make the comparison they were bound to make with the July standard. That, therefore, was, in a legal sense, misconduct, for which the award must be set aside. But it would be most convenient to send the case back to the same committee, who doubtless, if there be a July standard sample, will adopt it, and if there is not such a standard will send the case back to the port of exportation. The award, therefore, will be so sent back.

Mr. Justice Manisty concurred, and observed that this was not a case of a general submission to arbitration, but it was a submission with a specific direction and a limited power or jurisdiction. The terms of the conditions specifically provided what should be the course and conduct of the arbitrators, who were required to compare the sample of the cargo with the standard sample of July, and this had been regarded by the arbitrators, who compared the sample of the cargo with the July standard, but it had been disregarded by the committee of appeal. The award, therefore, must be set aside; but it had better be sent back to the same committee of appeal, who, no doubt, were honourable men, and though they had, through over-looking one of the conditions, fallen into an error, they would doubtless now do what was right and just. The award, therefore, must go back.

Mr. Barnes: To the same committee of appeal?

Mr. Baron Huddleston: Yes; they are gentlemen of honour and character, and if there has been a mistake they will, no dout, now set it right.

Mr. Barnes: And if there be no standard sample of July, then is the case to go back to Bombay?

Mr. Baron Huddleston: Yes. If there is such a sample they must adopt it; if there be not, then the case must go back to Bombay.

Mr Justice Manisty: Not that the committee must send it back, but it must be sent back in the proper way. There appears, however, to be no doubt that there was such a standard sample of July.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloir, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	3
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	0	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	3	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	0
Do. small	0	2	3	0	1	9
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

SUGAR—	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9

BREAD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6

FRUITS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pineapple, large, each	1	2	0
Do. Small per each	0	8	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	10	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	6	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, Payree, per dozen	6	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	10	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. Verona, per dozen	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	0	12	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	8	0

VEGETABLES—	Rs.	a.	p.
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Kurrachee, Middling size, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Turnips, large per doz.	0	6	0
Do. small, per doz.	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	3
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	10	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per doz	0	8	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	1	0
Coccanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	10	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	9

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0

GRAIN—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	0	0
Oorced Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	2	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	4	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloe, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per phurra	4	4	0

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

CLERK WANTED, good handwriting, knowledge of English, and Shorthand.—"C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

ORNAMENTS for Table, Ornaments for Brackets; also Flower Pots, Flower Vases, and Centre-pieces. Choice assortment seldom seen in Bombay.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

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FOR SALE, a good **DOG-CART** for Rs. 175. Apply to D. D. DE SOUZA, Coach Builder, Mazagon Road.

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ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL Pear Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a B. A. to carry on correspondence and other ordinary business of a mercantile firm. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

FLOUR DRESSER FOR SALE.—Brand new, by a good maker, at greatly reduced price Apply WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICE TO LET, fit for Merchants or Barristers' Chambers. Apply on the premises to THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA, No. 23, Rampart Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

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£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,971-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

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"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should not be without. net. Rs. 8 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED.—DRESS-MAKER for our Ootacamund Branch, to take entire charge of Dress-making and Millinery Departments. Must be a really good Cutter and Fitter. Apply, Messrs. OAKES & Co., Madras.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

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Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
[Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.
9th, 10th, 11th inst.
Open daily 4-30 to 7-45 p.m.,
and also
on THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
from 9-30 to 11 p.m.
UNHEARD-OF ATTRACTIONS.
EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS
FOR
YOUNG AND OLD
OF
ALL NATIONALITIES.
MASSED BANDS.
Consisting of 130 Musicians.
MUSICAL RIDER
BY
THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
(No extra charge.)
A WAX WORK SHOW,
at which some of the
well known Bombay Characters
will be good-naturedly
taken off.
PROFESSOR BOBY'S
PHANTASMAGORIA VIEWS
WITH THE
HYDRO-OXYGEN AND LIME LIGHT.
(Entrance Free.)
GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.
ALL
THE LEADING SINGERS
IN BOMBAY.
REFRESHMENTS
BY
PELITI
at very
moderate prices.
FISH PONDS.
Fishing Rods on Hire
for a small
Fee.
NO BLANKS.
ALL PRIZES.
GRAND MILITARY MOUNTED SPORTS
BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S
BODY-GUARD.
(No Extra Charge.)
THEATRE ROYAL
WITH
NUMEROUS PERFORMANCES
BY
WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.
"SECOND THOUGHTS"
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,"
WITH
BANJO AND DANCE.
THE
"BLIND BEGGARS."
THE
"DOLEFUL TALE
OF
MUGGAMACHADDA"
WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
Also performances by the
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consisting of the
LEADING PARSEE ACTORS
who
performed in London.
"THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTERS"
AND
PARSEE PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED,
"LOVE IN A TUB."
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
BY THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS,
for which
NO EXTRA CHARGE
will be made.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
at which
the choicest articles
from
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
THE HALL OF MYSTERY
and other Shows
too numerous to mention.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS,
ARC LIGHTS
and
INCANDESCENT LAMPS
amidst a
PARK-LIKE SCENE
OF
FLORAL DECORATIONS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, Re. 1.
Children under twelve
HALF PRICE.
No charge for
Nurses and Children in arms
if accompanied
by their parents.
SEASON TICKETS,
Admitting to the Enclosure
and
ALL ENTERTAINMENTS,
EXHIBITIONS, AND AMUSEMENTS
on
ALL DAYS AND NIGHTS,
Rs. 5 each.
Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

CONSOLS were ⅛ lower in London yesterday at 102¼. Indian Sterling Loan was also down, Reuter's quotation of 104 showing a further fall of ¼ per cent. Silver was unchanged at 44 3-16d.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ and ⅜ per cent. lower for Fours and 4½ per cents, respectively, at £69⅛ for the former, and £73 for the latter. French Rentes were quoted in Paris at 106½ *ex coupon* against the previous price of 108.

The Market for East Indian Wheat continued dull; but we notice no change in the quotations wired. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was also dull, and Bombay seed, to arrive, is called unquotable. The rate for Calcutta seed is wired as 37s. 6d. for the new crop to arrive by either route, a price which is 6d. per quarter lower *via* the Cape, and 2s. per quarter *via* the Canal than the last previous prices, presumably of the old crop.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool yesterday after opening quiet, and the Sales at 10,000 bales, (inclusive of 800 Surats) exceeded the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. The only change in spot prices was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in "Fine" Dhollera, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. To-day the market opened quiet; probable Sales only 8,000 bales; Imports heavy at 52,000 bales. The Manchester Market keeps quiet; but apparently without movement in prices.

There was a drop of 13 points in June Futures in New York yesterday at 10·72 cents.; but the spot price remained at 10⅝ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales, continuing the comparatively heavy figures with which the fresh week opened, and making the totals for the three years as undernoted:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts ..	17,000	20,000	20,000
Two days' do.	36,000	39,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,600,000	4,514,000	4,240,000

Reuter's Manager here has issued a special notice to-day to explain that in the figures referring to the October crop report were sent by Reuter's New York Agent as 18,648,000 acres, and that the error, making the acreage 19,600,000, occurred in transmission between New York and London.

Our market opened with a dull feeling this morning in view of the decline in Futures in New York, and lower rates were talked of for most descriptions excepting Bengals, which were firm at our quotations, the same rates being asked for forward contracts in "Good" and "Fully Good" as for ready, and a rupee more for "Fine." As the day advanced, however, a rather active demand was developed for ready stuff, resulting in purchases of some 3,000 bales, the bulk of which was Julgaum, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 208; and Bengals, at Rs. 171 to Rs. 180; the rest being made up chiefly of Barsee, at Rs. 221-23½; Khangaum, at Rs. 212-20; Khandeish, at Rs. 185; and Mowa, at Rs. 221. A little old Compta was also taken by the Mills, at Rs. 174-5 per candy. In forward business hardly anything has been done, though "Good" Broach was offered in the morning at Rs. 228, and there were export buyers of "Fully Good" at Rs. 235, sellers of "Fine" not being now in the market. The following are the official quotations for the principal growths:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	180	174-5	170	Ready.
Sheagaum	......	217	209	Feb.-Mar.
Khangaum......	......	219	211	Do.
Julgaum	......	206	200	Do.
Broach	239	......	229	March.
Bhownuggur...	217	206-7	199	Do.
Dhollera ...... Bom. pressed.	} 214	202	193-4	Mar.-May.
Dharwar	......	......	205	May.
Westerns.......	......	......	192	Do.

WHEAT.—Some considerable purchases of ready Ekdani are reported, and the market is steady at previous rates. Sellers of the new crop for April-May delivery have lowered their rates a little, but without inducing contracts.

SEEDS.—There has been a good demand for Linseed to-day, resulting in a considerable business, and an advance of 1 anna per cwt. in the rate, which is now firm at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-6-0. Other seeds are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	9,672	bales.
Wheat..................................	10,177	cwt.
Linseed	8,800	"
Rapeseed...............................	547	"
Gingelly................................	9,304	"
Groundnuts............................	10,368	"

FREIGHTS are quite but without quotable change in rates for ready business. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports, or one Med. and one U. K. Port, for May loading, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been pretty steady to-day, and closes quiet with rates for ready business the same as they were last evening. Some wire transfers were sold in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 31-32d., and a moderate business was reported on this tone. Mercantile Paper has not been coming out to any extent; the forward buying rates have been 1s. 5¼d. for Feb-March, 1s. 5 3-32d for April, and 1s. 5 1-16d. for May delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 15-16d.to31 32d.	do.
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Credits	do.	... 1s. 5¼d.	"
Francs	do.	... 1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day. Opening at 98⅞, the cash rate for Fours declined to 98¾, the rate in Calcutta (where it has been settling day) coming 98 9-16. There has, however, been next to nothing doing. Forward rates are 97⅝ and 97½ for the beginning and end of March, respectively.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day on account of the death of a broker, and there has been very little passing outside.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
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FOR
1888.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

THE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE many friends of the late Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, formerly one of the Judges of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and others who have admired and appreciated his independence of character during a public career of more than fifty years, and have likewise valued his energetic efforts for the extension of female education among the Native Community, are hereby informed that it has been proposed to perpetuate his memory in a befitting manner, and that the undermentioned gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to carry out the object:—

H. H. Ramchunder Rao Appa Sahib, Chief of Jumkhundee.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.
Framjee Nasserwanjee Patell, Esq.
Sir Henry Morland, Kt.
The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood.
The Hon'ble Nanabhai Haridas.
The Hon'ble Budrudin Tyabjee.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C. S. I.
Dr. K. R. Kirtikar.
Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Esq., C. I. E.
Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Esq., C. I. E.
Vundravandas Pursotumdas, Esq.
Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Jehangier B. Vacha, Esq.
Jehangier B. Murzban, Esq.
Nanabhai R. Ranina, Esq.
Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq.

The sum collected shall first provide for a bust of the deceased gentleman, and the balance will form an endowment fund connected with Mr. Maneckjee's name, under such conditions as the Committee may decide, for the benefit of the "Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution," which was founded by him, and to the interests of which he devoted himself continuously to the day of his death. The bust will be placed in the hall of the same School.

An account has been opened with the Bank of Bombay where all subscriptions will be received.

NANABHAI R. RANINA,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 27th January, 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WYATT—February 2, at the Bank House, Kurrachee, the wife of Sydney L. Wyatt, Manager of the Agra Bank, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MITCHEL—January 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Mitchel, Esq., of Mussoorie Factory, Dasuah, of a son.
TELLERY—The wife of S. J. Tellery, Superintendent, Gas Works, Jeypore, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

THE special telegram from our London correspondent which we published yesterday, and the important speech delivered by Prince Bismarck on Monday, will confirm the hopes of those who have once more doubted the familiar prophecy that there will be "War in the Spring." We have, indeed, yet to learn what impression has been made in St. Petersburg by the ostentatious proclamation of the fact that if Russia disturbs the peace she will have at least three Powers against her. The proclamation in any case will not be approved of in St. Petersburg, especially since it has come, as our London correspondent shows that it has, in pursuance of a warning, and that it is impossible to divest it of its minatory character. As we have said, there is at least as much in the proclamation as in the thing proclaimed, and that fact must be fully recognized by Russian statesmen. It will give the Czar an opportunity of showing how much more than a seasonable formality was the New Year's Day Speech in which he breathed out promises of peace and professions of good will to the neighbour nations. It may give him, too, an opportunity of withdrawing from a position at least as embarrassing to him as to the other Powers. Notwithstanding that the Russian Minister of Finance has lately exhibited a fair seeming Budget, which for a wonder reveals no deficit, the treasury is in need of replenishment. A loan was asked for the other day, not this time in Berlin, where Russian securities have been written down by the semi-official press of late, but in Paris, where it was thought the dream of a Franco-Russian alliance would count for something in the enterprise. But the French financiers have no likings for Russia akin to those which interested politicians affect. The loan failed, and it is not easy to see where it can be raised. Here is one fact, surely, which should make for peace, without, however, assuring it, for nations do not always before going to war ask if they can afford it. If France is as chary of giving political and military help as financial, a much more effective deterrent to war may be found in that fact. So far as can be seen there is not much for the Czar to look for at present from Paris. A cautious and prudent set of men are in office in France, none of whom would go to war, even in alliance with Russia, with a light heart. General Boulanger's audacity is a power in reserve, but it cannot be counted on now. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, though not by any means the commonplace statesman that he was at first thought to be, regards it as his mission to avoid the rash and costly assertiveness which led M. Ferry to ministerial ruin, and threatened to be damaging to the best interests of the Republic. The Premier is by nature and antecedents even less disposed to the contracting of entangling alliances than M. Flourens. He is a bourgeois of the bourgeoisie, and is not even a Frenchman by birth. M. Tirard might negotiate a treaty of commerce with Russia, but no man who has been at the head of affairs in France since the Republic was established is less likely to contract a treaty of alliance with her. If Prince Bismarck at this time last year could see in the maintenance of the Goblet Ministry a guarantee for the preservation of peace, much more can it be seen in the existence of the present Ministry of well-intentioned and unambitious men. This, in effect, Prince Bismarck admits.

Thus, then, to all outward appearance, the French factor in the problem has not yet become efficient. *La Revanche*, with the aid of Russia, may in time take its place in the programme, but we cannot see it there yet, and if at this juncture no evidence of an understanding between France and Russia is forthcoming we shall have good reason to doubt its existence. For the most natural and effective way of answering the publication of the Treaty on which the triple alliance is based would be to produce the proofs of a counter-alliance. Failure to do this will be understood not as the manifestation of a politic reticence, but as an indication that the Franco-Russian alliance has not yet been arranged. So much the better for the cause of peace; so much the better, too, for England if the great war which has been in all men's thoughts and fears of late must entail on us the obligation to defend the coast of Italy against a French attack. As to the publication of the Treaty of 1879 and that of last autumn, there is reason to believe that this was resorted to not only as a peaceful retort to Russian military preparations, but in order to remove doubts and misunderstandings that had arisen in Germany and Austria-Hungary in regard to the relations of the two Empires. Prince Bismarck's interview with the Czar on his way through Berlin early in the winter had led to a belief that Germany, in spite of the alliance, might after all follow an independent course, leaving her ally to settle matters with Russia as best she could. In Hungary in particular doubt as to the *bona fides* of German policy had arisen, and something like a journalistic duel seemed imminent between the two countries three weeks ago. Germany, indeed, has only followed her traditional course. It was the Austrian frontier that was chiefly threatened by the concentration of Russian troops, and it was Austria's business therefore to take precautions against it. This, *mutatis mutandis*, is only Prince Bismarck's famous "Pomeranian" illustration reduced to a proposition in practical politics. It was Austria's own chestnuts that were burning, and Austria must pull them out of the fire. At Vienna and at Buda Pesth, however, there was some difficulty in appreciating this, and a Hungarian paper the other day warmly declared that Germany ought to give as much as she took in an alliance, that Austria-Hungary must go her own way henceforth, leaving Germany to follow, if she pleased, as she doubtless would when she calmly reflected on the alternative. It almost seems as though the Secret Treaties were put before the world in order to give an answer to misgivings of this sort. We can well understand that Russia has been encouraged to continue her policy of menace by these outspoken indications of an imperfect confidence between her allies. Equally easy is it to understand why a formal publication of the Treaties was deemed the most effective means of demonstrating the solidarity of interest and intention which prevails between the Central Powers. If, moreover, we interpret it as a hint that misunderstandings between the journalists of two countries do not necessarily imply misunderstandings between the Governments of those countries we shall not be far wrong.

The preservation of the peace of Europe by pacific constraint is an interesting and important experiment, the character of which is strikingly illustrated in Prince Bismarck's declaration that the Bill passed in the Reichstag on Monday, without debate, and amid great enthusiasm, will enable Germany to place a million soldiers on her eastern and her western frontier. Constraint, indeed, is the essential principle of the alliance and of the policies dependent upon it. The strength of the Balkan League, of whose formation our London correspondent has told us, has to be proved. Two of the parties to it were at war only a couple of years since, and they have not yet shown much capacity for acting in common. The third party to it—Roumania—in an important factor, as Russia has admitted in her recent efforts to secure the co-operation of that State in the event of war. The Roumanian army is reckoned by Sir Charles Dilke as the fifth in efficiency amongst the armies of Europe, and the fighting qualities which the Servians and the Bulgarians displayed in the war of 1885 showed that they are not to be despised if they are led by capable commanders. Prince Ferdinand and his fortunes have so often disappointed the prophets that there is little encouragement to forecast the outcome of the situation as regards Bulgaria. Prince Bismarck's remarks upon that aspect of the question are, however, unfavourable to Prince Ferdinand. Germany, he said, would support Russia's claims with regard to Bulgaria as far as is compatible with existing treaties. Now there is no denying that the position of Prince Ferdinand is irregular and, judged by the letter of the Treaty of Berlin, illegal. But it is a question whether Russia, in the Kaulbar mission, for instance, and in her dealings with Prince Alexander, occupied a more legal position. Prince Bismarck's reservation, "as far as is compatible with existing treaties," may therefore be as disappointing to the Czar as the promise which it qualifies will be to Prince Ferdinand. However, it has been for some time understood that the interests of that Prince would not be allowed to become a cause of war. None of the Powers seem disposed to help him for his own sake; if he gets any support at all from them it will be in view of the uncertainties and dangers which would arise if the Principality of Bulgaria were once again vacant.

WE were right in our disentanglement of the telegraphic enigma of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech at Clifton—a pronouncement which was regarded with exceptional interest in political circles at home. Reuter made the ex-Chief Secretary say that he was in favour of extending local self-government to Ireland so as to enable the Irish members to exercise the same influence in the affairs of their country which the Scottish members have habitually possessed in the case of business relating to Scotland. There could be no connection between local self-government and the right of members of Parliament representing one part of the United Kingdom to have a potent voice in the affairs with which they are presumably the best qualified by experience to deal with. We suggested that he had probably said what it turns out he actually did say—that approving of local self-government he also desired to see Irish affairs in Parliament dealt with by the Irish members as Scottish business is by Scottish members. The Allahabad paper, knowing nothing of that distinguished member's political views, stated that we had made him speak nonsense. But he not only said what we had inferred he must have said, but very awkwardly for "his late colleagues," made a pointed attack on the present system of governing Ireland according to old methods and prejudices. Sir Hicks-Beach's opinion on this subject was never in doubt. He declared, w[illegible] the House of Commons, that [illegible] having granted to Ireland compl[illegible] freedom in Parliamentary electio[illegible] ballot and the extension of the [illegible] would be inconsistent and impr[illegible] endeavour to continue the old-fash[illegible] ernment of Ireland by a system of [illegible]

WE are sorry to hear that the [illegible] Dr. Walmsley, who came out from Eng[illegible] year since with a very high reputation [illegible] at the Finsbury Technical College [illegible] where, will not be available for [illegible] work of technical education in Bombay. Dr. Walmsley had for some time been in negotiation with the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as to the lines upon which the undertaking was to be commenced. Those negotiations, unfortunately, have led to no result. Dr. Walmsely differed from the Board as to the practicability of carrying out, with the means at its disposal, an efficient mechanical engineering department in addition to the Ripon Textile School. The available income, he contended, was barely more than half what was necessary to produce good work or work that would have any beneficial effect on the industries of Bombay. As, however, the Board was unable to modify its programme, Dr. Walmsley declined to accept the responsibility of beginning the scheme with what he considered inadequate means. He leaves India almost immediately.

THE experiences of the Khyber Maliks during the voyage from Bombay to Karachi were anything but pleasant, and few of them would care to undergo another such voyage under similar circumstances. This has been their first experience by sea, and they will probably long remember it. For the first day after leaving Bombay the weather was moderate and enjoyable, but after that it appears it continued to remain so stormy and disagreeable that they could scarcely leave their cabins. They are now located in the bungalow in the Commissioner's Garden.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* publishes a rumour which is current that General Sir Harry Prendergast, officiating Resident, will probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

THE net receipts on the guaranteed and state railways in India have decreased to the extent of Rs. 35,19,175 from the 1st April, 1887, to the 31st ultimo as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

ACCOUNTS from Jellalabad represent the Amir as engaged there daily in political work, and accompanied, wherever he goes, by a large guard of troops. About forty sheep daily are killed for the use of his household.

PERHAPS the visitor who attracted most attention at the investiture at Calcutta, on Saturday, was Bhir Shumshere, the Minister for Nepal, whose visit has caused so much discussion. Not that there was much to see in the personal appearance of the Prime Minister, but his escort caused astonishment. They are all men well over six feet in height, and quite upset all previously accepted ideas about the size of the Goorkhas, whom it has become the fashion to describe a "the sturdy little men of our army." This body guard of the Minister is, of course, composed of picked men.

THE tranquillity of this station has been greatly ruffled by a small number of Mahomedan seceders, headed by a Wahabi, claiming some masjids in the bazaar from the whole community, consisting of about 7,000 people. Separating themselves from the latter the former formed a separate party in 1883, and were joined by two Mahomedans in Government service. They claimed by civil suit the exclusive possession of the Tingali Masjid, which had been built by public subscription; but they failed, and the learned moulvies of Rutlam, Jaora, Bhopal and Mhow decided against them and in favour of Kazi Hafiz Akram, whom the moulvies acknowledged as the head of the whole community. This was followed by a lull till January, 1887, when some Mahomedans in Government service, not relishing the respect paid to their Kazi at the presentation of the address of welcome to the Duke of Connaught, again caused schism in the whole community, and commenced an encroachment upon masjids and idgahs belonging to it. They have now succeeded in having the Tingali Masjid closed, and the matter has gone before Sir Lepel Griffin, at whose hands justice in the matter is expected.

SOME time ago the sanction of Government was obtained to the construction of the Gambila and Kurrum bridges on the Frontier Railway lines, and the necessary bridge materials for the same were obtained from Karachi. The projected Gambila bridge has stood the test of the second inspection; but the construction of the Kurrum bridge on the selected site has been vetoed on account of the shifty sandy soil of the banks. The Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department are now on tour in that locality for the purpose of deciding this question, and of determining how else to meet the difficulty.

A STRANGE story comes from America, which will give pleasure to the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Kenealy, of Tichborne notoriety. It appears that no less than three of Dr. Kenealy's sons are engaged in journalism in America. One of these, who is on the staff of the *New York Herald*, recently commenced an action to recover a fortune of some half million dollars which has been accumulating in the American Treasury for twenty years. The story goes that in 1819 the Colonel of a British regiment took with him to Canada his two motherless boys, and on his regiment being ordered back to England he left them in the charge of a French Roman Catholic priest at Amherstburg, in Ontario. Some two or three years afterwards the boys ran away from school, and all trace of them was lost. William, one of the boys—so the story goes—came to Brooklyn, where, as he spoke English with a French accent, he was supposed to be a Frenchman. He died without issue, leaving an estate, valued at 300,000 dollars. The will, owing to certain technical informalities, was set aside, and the money, in default of heirs, became vested in the American Treasury, where it remained at compound interest unclaimed until young Kenealy, finding that the name of the wealthy Brooklynite was the same as his own, made inquiries in this country, with the result of proving to his own satisfaction that he and his brothers were entitled to the unclaimed fortune. The case is now before the American Courts.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kotagherry:—"It is with great pleasure I have to communicate, for the information of the public and the inhabitants of the Coimbatore District, that the well-known rogue elephant, which has long been committing destruction to life and property in the neighbourhood of Seermogay, has at last met with his fate and was shot on the 27th of January, by 'Ajax,' the indefatigable sportsman of the Nilgiri Hills. The rogue fell dead on a road between two fields, three miles from the village of Seermogay (on puttah land). The great delight with which some thousands of natives from all the surrounding villages flocked in to see the elephant may be imagined, and I believe they bore the slayer in triumph on a huge charpoy, and carried him along, preceded by fifes, drums, cholera horns, &c., to the astonishment and disgust of 'Ajax.' Considering the great expense and danger incurred in the pursuit of this rogue elephant, I would suggest that, in justice to 'Ajax,' he should not only be allowed to keep the tusks, but that Government should also sanction a reward for his ridding the district of such a dangerous and destructive beast. The rogue is known to have killed more than one man during last year—and had grown quite fat on paddy grain which he demolished with impunity in every field he visited. The same beast is said to have also done great mischief at Nundypur and Vellamundy. The story of his having a chain on one leg is quite an imaginary one, and must have arisen from the villagers seeing some marks along his track, as the tusker was in the habit of dragging one of his hind legs, probably from being lame in one foot. I hear that he measured quite eleven feet at shoulder. There is but one tusker left now, and he keeps more with a herd of female elephants, and is a much smaller animal."

[illegible]LEGRAMS.

[illegible]AL OUTLOOK IN [illegible]ROPE.

[illegible]ARY PREPARATIONS.

[illegible] THE BALKAN STATES.

([illegible] SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Prince Bismarck's speech in the discussion in the Reichstag on the Landwehr Bill is the absorbing topic of interest in all the Continental capitals.

The facts of the situation contradict Prince Bismarck's assertion that the present military measures are of a permanent character and are not intended to meet a momentary emergency.

The adoption of the Landwehr Reorganization Bill enables Germany to place two million soldiers on the Russian frontier and two million soldiers on the French frontier, and at the same time maintain a reserve of one million men.

In Vienna there is much dissatisfaction with the speech.

It is considered probable that Russia will intervene in the affairs of the Balkan States.

Prince Bismarck supports Russia's claims to intervention so long as her action is governed by the provisions of the Berlin Treaty.

In the event of a crisis occurring Germany will await the action of the Powers interested.

DR. TYLER, C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is understood that the honour of a knighthood will be conferred on Dr. Tyler, C. I. E., of Agra.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE LANDWEHR BILL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.

In the course of the Debate in the Reichstag to-day on the Bill for making certain changes in the constitution of the Landwehr, Prince Bismarck said that, owing to the election of M. Carnot as President of the French Republic, the prospect of the direction of affairs in France was more pacific.

As regards Russia, the Prince said the situation was precisely the same as in 1879, and that he could not perceive any cause or pretext for war.

The Austrian and Italian Treaties merely signified that these Powers had made a common endeavour to avert common dangers that might threaten either of them.

Germany had only a secondary concern in the Eastern Question, but if asked she will support Russia's claims with regard to Bulgaria as far as is compatible with existing treaties.

The Bill before the Reichstag will enable the Government to place a million soldiers on each frontier.

The Bill was read a second time, without debate, and amid great enthusiasm.

The Budget Committee also adopted the Bill for a loan of 280 millions roubles.

THE PRESS ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag yesterday is regarded by the London and Continental Press generally as eminently pacific and as removing all or any causes of hostility.

INCREASE IN THE AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.

The Austrian Minister for War has demanded a credit for the purpose of augmenting the Landwehr.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The head-quarters and right wing of the 32nd Pioneers arrived at Silligori on the fifth. They march at once by the high road along the Teesta Valley to Kalimpong and thence to Gautok in Sikkim, two marches from the Lingtu post now occupied by Thibetan troops.

Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, accompany the force.

The Raja of Sikkim has written, asking Mr. Paul to meet him at Tumtong, to discuss his relations with Thibet.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Captain Hext leaves here for Bombay on Wednesday.

Lord Connemara and party return to Madras by the steamer Rewa on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 p. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Feb. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LISBON, Feb. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Feb. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Doranda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	104
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. do.	73
4½ per cent. French Rentes..............	106 tex-co,
Bar Silver..................................	44 3-16

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel G. E. L. S. Sandford, Inspector-General of Military Works, has left Calcutta on tour to Allahabad and Oudh.

The troopship Serapis will leave Bombay for England on the 21st February.

The following appointments have been made:—

Corps of Guides: Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hammond to be Second-in-Command of the Infantry, *vice* Colonel G. Steward, retired; Major F. D. Battye to be Second-in-Command of the Cavalry; and Captain R. B. Adams, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession.

1st Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant Caldecott, from the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

4th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant C. G. Prendergast, attached, to be permanent Wing Officer.

38th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gowan, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Colonel W. V. FitzG. Jacob, retired; and Captain E. W. Dun, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Colonel Gowan.

Lieutenant A. S. Jenour, R.A., proceeds from Fort William to Quetta, to join No. 1 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, to which he has been appointed.

Captain W. Lambert, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Surgeon-Major A. Morphew, Medical Staff, proceeds to England during the present trooping season.

The undermentioned military posts in Upper Burma have been handed over to the charge of the Military Police and the troops withdrawn:—Hlinedet, Nabekyi, Yawthit, Magyiok, and Htartabin.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Deedes, D.S.O., Commanding the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in Upper Burma, has been allowed to retire from the Service on retired pay, and to proceed to England.

A special grant of Rs. 6,000 has been made by the Government of India for assaults-at-arms, to be held in the several commands in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1888-89.

It has been decided that a probationer for the Staff Corps, who ceases to continue as such for reasons which are deemed to be insufficient or unsatisfactory, and whose battalion has left India, will be granted only a non-regulation passage by a troopship.

The withdrawal of the details of No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, from Fort Govindgarh to Mian Mir has been sanctioned as a temporary measure, and will be carried out by rail.

General Bengough inspected the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles on Friday afternoon. Three companies of twenty files each turned out. The General was received with the usual salute, after which came the march-past and some battalion manœuvres, finishing with the attack formation. The attack and volley-firing were well done, and the march-past was fair, but the battalion movements were bad. The General praised the corps, especially for their shooting at the range, but complained of the small attendance at drills and the inspection, adding that he was sorry the Volunteers would not join in the field-firing with the regulars next week in camp.

The first day's manœuvres at the Camp-of-Exercise of the Bangalore garrison commence on Tuesday. The general idea of the operations of that day is that the Madras Railway represents an unbridged river flowing eastward, and fordable only at Kristnaraypuram station crossing. The two forces operating are the red on the left bank of the river, moving down from the north-east on Bangalore; and the grey, advancing towards Kristnaraypuram from the west with a view to holding the ford there until the arrival of a second grey force (imaginary) from the south, with which it purposes uniting and overpowering the red. The umpires with the red force are Colonel Eyre, 1st Pioneers, one officer of the Royal Artillery and one of the 21st Hussars. The umpires with the grey force are Colonel Pearle, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, one officer of the Royal Engineers, and one of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment.

The three Infantry Regiments in garrison will parade in drill order (khakee) for Brigade drill on the general parade-ground at 7 o'clock this morning.

A detachment of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, stationed at Poona, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. by a special train. It was composed of 3 officers and 237 men, and left the same evening, by a special, for Deesa. Another detachment, consisting of 3 officers and 213 men, comes to Bombay from Poona, to-morrow morning, by a troop train, *en route* for Ahmedabad, whither it proceeds the same evening.

The head-quarters of the same regiment, to be stationed at Colaba, is expected to arrive here about the 20th instant.

TELEGRAPH WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Feb. 7.—With a few local and unimportant exceptions the barometer has risen throughout the Indian region. High pressures are reported from the North-West and from Madras; low pressures from North Bengal, Burma, and Ceylon. Readings range from 30·267 at Agra, to 30·083 at Tounghoo. The wind directions are fairly normal generally, but westerly breezes are reported from North Bengal and the Circars, and variable breezes from Bombay. The temperature has fallen in North-Bengal, Upper and Central India, and Bombay. It has risen generally elsewhere. Humidity has decreased in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and on the hills rain has fallen in Sibsagar, Silchar, and Seoni.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Mr. Meherjibhai Nusserwanjee Kaka, head-master of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Madressa at Nowsari, writing to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas on the subject of a failure at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, says that he only presents those candidates who, having stood his tests, have reasonable hopes of success. He adds:—It often happens that some of my best boys fail in the Matriculation examination. Even so recently as in 1885 two of the brightest boys in my school, who in the preliminary examination obtained the highest rank, failed in the Matriculation. Last year, too, one of our good boys failed in the University examination; and from the result-sheets forwarded by the Assistant Registrar, it appears that he was plucked in general knowledge —a subject in which he obtained 69 per cent. of marks in the preliminary examination. On the other hand, in the year 1885, two boys of this Madressa, who had not satisfied the then head-master in the preliminary examination, appeared privately for the Matriculation, and passed. One of them, who was a Hindu, though not very weak, was still inferior to the other boys sent up, some of whom failed. But the other, who was a Parsee, was so very weak in all subjects, that all the teachers, who knew him well, were surprised to hear that he had passed. I confess I am unable to account in any way for the results mentioned above. Almost all the boys who fail in our preliminary examination, and are consequently not sent up from this school, appear privately for the Matriculation, and I fear that, in their case, the remark that "Many come up to see what an examination looks like" is not without truth. Except the two boys mentioned above, none of those who appeared privately passed. The parents in this district are not rich, but they cannot withstand the importunities of their sons, for, unfortunately with them it is a matter of belief that the Matriculation examination is a lottery in which any one may try his chance. Such being the case, it is not wondered at that many who appear privately fail. Considerable dissatisfaction is of course felt in the district when the results of the University examination are known. It is my settled conviction that if a committee of inquiry, such as you propose, be instituted, it will be productive of great good to the teachers as well as to the taught.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Feb. 2.

The town of Gondal, though not very large, is far ahead of much more pretentious Kathiawar in the number and variety of its educational institutions. These institutions are thriving well under the care of the Thakore Saheb, who has himself drunk deep at the fountain of learning. A grand prize exhibition in connection with all the local schools was held here yesterday afternoon in the spacious compound of the English School, facing the Gymnasium. As the number of boys and girls was very large, the ceremony was performed in a shamiana beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. At 4 p.m. all had taken their seats. Among those present were H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Captain and Mrs. Ferris (the latter presiding), Dr. Ferris, Mrs. Waslekar, Mr. Wadya, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Adalja, High Court Pleader, the representatives of States attached to the Halar Prant offices, the State officials, and the *elite* of the town. The president of the school committee read the following report:—

Your Highness, Captain Ferris, ladies and gentlemen,—It is not long since a regular system of education, based on reformed principles, has been introduced into this province; still it is pleasant to note that the Gondal State has always come out conspicuous in matters educational. It maintains about eighty schools of all descriptions at an annual cost of over twenty thousand rupees. The capital town of Gondal contains half a dozen institutions "teaching young ideas how to shoot." The oldest among these is the Vernacular School, which rose from the ashes of the old indigenous school in the year 1855. It commenced life with only one hundred boys. But as it steadily increased in usefulness its prosperity also increased apace. It has now on its rolls more than five hundred pupils, (of which 116 are Mahomedans)—a gratifying result of the patient labour of the old head master, Mr. Narbheram. Like an overgrown joint family it once threatened to be so unwieldy that for the sake of convenience it had to be split up in 1869. The detached institution is known by the name of "Gujarati Branch School." It is attended by two hundred pupils, teaches the first three standards, and dutifully feeds the parent institution by reasonable supplies of boys every year. Hitherto the work was only half done. For when every facility was given to the education of boys, an adequate provision remained to be made for the education of girls. With a view to supply this want, a girls' school was simultaneously founded in 1855. There were only fifteen girls to begin with. But the reason is not far to seek. The institution, being a novel one, had to contend against popular prejudice, which was gradually overcome; and ever since the school was placed under the careful superintendence of the present head mistress, Bai Jethibai, it has been improving rapidly. The school is one of the best of its kind in Kathiawar. The success which it has hitherto achieved is chiefly due to the untiring zeal of the head mistress—a fact bearing ample testimony to the wisdom of employing female teachers in female schools. The school is fortunate in having secured the sympathy and good-will of the venerable Lady Bai Shri Moghiba Saheb, his Highness' mother and godmother to the institution, and of the other ladies of his Highness' family, who show their interest by awarding from time to time, as on the present occasion, special prizes either for general proficiency, regular attendance, or sewing and embroidery work. It has two hundred pupils on the roll whose age varies between twenty-three and seven. As time advanced, mere knowledge of the vernacular was not found enough for those who had to fight out their battles in life; and as a demand for English education was visible all round, the durbar, with its usual liberality, established an English school in the year 1867. The beginning was a modest one. It was something like an exotic sapling planted in untried soil, and it required therefore careful and skilful tending. For some years it taught up to the third standard. But when the necessity for widening the scope of its usefulness arose, his Highness the Thakore Saheb generously sanctioned an additional expenditure to enable the school to teach up to the fifth standard. At the last annual examination held by the Educational Inspector four out of five boys passed in all heads in Standard V., four out of six in Standard IV., ten out of eighteen in Standard III., eighteen out of twenty-three in Standard II., and sixteen out of thirty-six in Standard I. These results, as far they go, are very satisfactory, and reflect credit on the teaching staff, especially on Mr. Chhelshankar, who has been at the head of it almost from the first. Besides the above institutions, there is a Sanscrit Pathshalla, bearing the name of the late Thakore Saheb Sagramji, for the benefit of those who choose to gather gems of knowledge and wisdom from the large store-house of ancient Sanscrit literature. It is attended by sixty scholars, mostly Brahmans. In this connection the wants of the adults and artizan classes are not neglected. For their convenience a night school has been established, which number about 67 students, representing kunbis, carpenters, weavers, brick-layers, goldsmiths, tailors, barbers, shepherds, bhistis; and much attention is being paid to the mental education of the boys, their physical training is not lost sight of. As soundness of mind is dependent on soundness of body, a gymnasium is attached to the English School, and is open to boys of the other schools as well. These are, in brief, the principal points bearing on the several institutions that have assembled here for the annual prize-day. Before resuming my seat I beg to tender, on behalf of the school-committee, our heartfelt thanks to you, Mrs. Ferris, and Captain Ferris, for assisting us in to-day's ceremony. Our schools are yet in their infancy, and they stand in need of moral support and sympathy, such as is vouchsafed to them by your kind presence here this day. It goes without saying that they are receiving every encouragement from H. H. the Thakore Saheb. I may be allowed to mention only one instance of the warm interest he takes in their welfare. To commemorate the honour lately conferred on this State, his Highness issued an order, giving to every State servant a bonus equivalent to one month's pay. The masters and servants of the educational department of the State are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and are liable to be transferred from one place to another by that officer. Still I am permitted by his Highness to announce that as these masters and servants belong to this State, they will have the benefit of the general order.

The above report was followed by a speech from Captain Ferris, the Prant Officer, who addressed the assembly as follows:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, school-boys and school-girls,—I take it as a great compliment, that the circumstance of my visit to Gondal has been made the occasion for a general distribution of prizes to the girls and boys of the schools of the capital city of the State. I have listened with much interest to the paper just read by Mr. Dave, and I can only say that I heartily congratulate all those concerned on the rapid advance education has made of late years. Two things are made clearly manifest—first, that there is a growing desire for education among all classes, and second, that the want is being most ably and efficiently met by your Highness and the officers who assist you in administering the State. I do not wish to detain you long, as I am aware we have not too much time, but I should like to say a few words of kindly advice to parents and children before we proceed to the business of the day. To parents I would say: Bear in mind that great and exceptional advantages are being offered to your children at a mere nominal cost. In these schools your boys are trained up to a point that fits them for almost any position in private or public life. Now in England our children can get a very good rudimentary education from the State which will fit them for most of the ordinary walks of life, but higher education, that is to say, an education that will render a boy equal to the task of competing for the professions, we have to pay very heavily, indeed. I would also urge you, parents, to take every advantage of education for your daughters. Remember that intellect and brain power is transmitted to the offspring, equally by both mother and father; if then the mind of the mother is left an uncultured blank, the child is deprived of one-half its source of intelligence. Little girls, work hard while you have the chance; unfortunately, your school days are limited. Keep in your minds two objects as the goal to which your education is to lead you—to be intelligent wives, companions and helpmates to your husbands, and to have within yourselves resources to enable you to pass intellectually the leisure hours of your lives. Acquire everything that is useful, and be sure you will find your reward when you have homes and families of your own. Boys, I say to you one and all, set yourselves the task of conquering the world. Do not limit your ambition to Government or State service; it is not one public servant in a hundred that finds opportunities for extricating himself from the groove in which his official duties require him to run. So, I say, strike out a line for yourselves and don't servilely boast for the offer of some petty karkoonship that holds out no better prospect than a possible shiristedarship towards the end of your career. There is one other matter I should like to mention in connection with the girls. We all know that it is a woman's first duty to look beautiful, especially in the eyes of her husband. It is not always, however, that the most beautiful woman is the best wife, rather is it she who appeals to the greatest number of our senses. The poet has said that "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," and as our eyes are pleased by the contemplation of beauty, so our senses lulled by the sound of a woman's gentle voice, and our spirit soothed by the touch of a loving hand. But there is another sense that, far from being poetic like those I have just mentioned, is in its nature gross although it has a very practical bearing on our daily lives. I allude to the sense of taste. The charms of a beautiful and loving wife are greatly enhanced by her power to minister to the grosser tastes of our palate, and so I say that every girl should be taught cooking. I remember some years ago in the Deccan that I started a cooking class in one of the girls' schools in my charge. It was an unqualified success, in fact to use a popular expression, it "drew" immensely. A Brahman accomplished in the art came once a week to give lessons, and the others—the sartorial craft being numerically the strongest. All these schools are entrusted to the direct management of the educational department of Government, and are under the general supervision of a local school-board, consisting of a president and four members. There yet remains another institution to be mentioned. It is the Agricultural Class opened in August 1886 with seven stipendiary students. The object of the class is to prepare better trained subordinates for the revenue department of the State. The subjects taught are the principles of agriculture, botany, physics, arithmetic, book-keeping and drawing practical lessons in agriculture, and gardening are given in the State botanical gardens and farm. The class is working under the able supervision of the State Engineer, Rao Bahadoor Ganesh Govind. The final examination of the first batch was held in November last, and of the passed students two are given employment in the State. The class is in charge of Mr. Mulchund Bharwada, a graduate of the Sydapet Agricultural College. I can assure you that the girls used to look forward with eagerness to that weekly square meal, and more than once in subsequent years young matrons have sent me most dainty dishes, the preparation of which they had learnt in my experimental cooking class. I cannot conclude without saying a word about the agricultural class and technical school. They are most admirable institutions and have my strongest sympathies. That they are, and will continue to be a success goes without saying, as they are under the immediate supervision of my friend, Mr. Ganesh Govind Gokhale, that man of universal genius, who, whether he be building a bridge or hybridizing a rose, is equally skilful and successful. Now I will not detain your Highness any longer. I tender you sincere thanks on behalf of Mrs. Ferris for the great compliment you have paid her in asking her to distribute the prizes to-day, and I will only add for myself as well as for her, that we wish the Gondal schools every prosperity in the future.

The speech was very much admired, chiefly for the practical advice and suggestions it contained. The remarks about opening a cooking class in connection with every girls' school are to the point. It is a fact that the culinary art among Indian women is fast declining. At the conclusion of the speech, recitations in English, Gujarati and Sanscrit were given by the boys, and garbas by the girls. Mrs. Ferris then performed the principal business of the evening and distributed the prizes. The head-master and head-mistress were also rewarded on the spot. After receiving the usual attar and pan-supari the company repaired to the Gymnasium close by, and were entertained by the boys of the gymnastic schools, who performed some excellent feats. This was a very interesting part of the day's programme. It should be stated that the State band was in attendance, playing selections of music at intervals. The gathering dispersed amid loud cheers at about 7 p.m.

THE POLICE SYSTEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are entitled to the warmest thanks of the community for your article on the Police System of Bombay. This system is founded, as all lawyers know, on Act XIII. of 1856. It thus represents a system that is anterior both to the Penal Code of 1860 and the first Criminal Procedure Code of 1861. By section 35 of this Police Act of 1856 "Whoever has in his possession or conveys in any manner anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty," &c. It is under this section that the Bombay Police exercise their powers of enquiring and stopping all suspicious characters. It is a very valuable section, and several hundred criminals are annually convicted and punished under it. In the case that came before the Chief Magistrate the other day the point at issue was whether the powers conferred by this section had been abused or not. The Magistrate held, rightly or wrongly, that they had been; and taking this view of the case, he properly convicted and punished the constable offending.

The decision is doubtless one of great public importance; but it leaves the law on the subject precisely where it was before, and does not at all affect the rights of the Police under the section quoted. The Magistrate has not expressed approval or disapproval of the police regulation for examining suspicious strangers. He has pointed out the great value of the law; and he has also shown that it is easily susceptible of great abuse. The victims of malicious or over-zealous Police action have a right to appeal to the public tribunals; and I do not see why a Police constable should not be convicted of a serious criminal offence without an outcry being raised against an impartial Magistrate. As to the attacks that have lately been made on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, I cannot help saying that they are much to be regretted on public grounds. I hope that the Commissioner's recourse to this unusual proceeding will not have a demoralizing effect upon his subordinates. If the interests of the Bombay City Police force require to be defended by methods like these, most reasonable persons will be inclined to think that there must be something amiss. Sir Frank Souter's public services entitle him personally to much consideration; but all his Police subordinates are not immaculate, and the interests of this great City demand that the magistrates be properly supported in performing their most responsible and invidious duties.

CIVIS.

THE BOMBAY ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a shareholder in the Bombay Ice Company, I received to-day a copy of the report for the past half-year, and was surprised to find what on first reading appeared a liberal offer on the part of the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, who have intimated their willingness to reduce their allowance from Rs. 750 to Rs. 500 per mensem on the understanding that their commission on profits is to be increased from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. What is the value of this liberal offer? If a reference be made to the reports for the half-year ending December, 1885, and June, 1886, just before the competition with the new Ice Company commenced, it will be seen that the profits were Rs. 1,72,856, the commission on which at 10 per cent. would be Rs. 17,285, whereas at 3 per cent. their present rate would only be Rs. 5,185, or Rs. 12,100 less. The reduction of Rs. 250 per mensem offered by the Agents would amount to Rs. 3,000 per annum, hence the value of the liberal offer of these Agents amounts to placing a further fine of Rs. 9,100 on the unfortunate shareholders. How directors can put forward such a proposal is difficult to understand, as it must be within the recollection of most of the shareholders that only a few years ago the same Agents had the Articles of Association altered so as to increase their income largely. It is now time that the shareholders looked after their interests, which are at present anything but satisfactory, and at the meeting of Tuesday next show by their attendance and a proper use of their proxies that they do not approve of the action of their directors in this matter.

Bombay, Feb. 6. A SHAREHOLDER.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Prize and Subscription List.

Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet.

First Prize.

Captain E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R. Cash Prize Rs. 75

Second Prize.

Captain E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R. Cash Prize Rs. 25

Tricycle Race.

Messrs. Geyer & Co's Ice Pitcher, value Rs. 25

General Fund.

Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis ... ... Rs. 5

Other prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are intimated to the Hony. Secretary, W. I Vol. Athletic Association, 47, Medows Street, Fort.

Valuable Discovery For the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Captain Sir Henry Morland presided at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was held on Monday afternoon. The following were the members present:—Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Major G. W. Martin; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kavasjee Dady Limji, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the budget estimate of expenditure of 1888-89 for the public health department, conservancy, markets and slaughter-houses, registration of births and deaths, cemeteries, laboratory, milch-cattle stables and rooms, tank-conservancy, vaccination, as per detailed statement No. 8, at Rs. 11,58,151 be sanctioned by the Corporation. In moving this resolution Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he had already fully explained how the net increase of Rs. 44,828 over the estimate last year had risen. He reminded the Corporation that this increase was due to the additional duties which were thrown upon the Municipality in consequence of the increase in the conservancy on account of the Port Trust Estate in A and B Ward and the Esplanade.

Dr. D'Souza seconded the motion.

Dr. Khory begged to draw the attention of the Corporation to several points in connection with the estimate of the health department. The first item in the general supervision statement they would find was that the Assistant Health Officer was getting an increment of Rs. 50 on his present salary. The speaker objected to the system of increments in the salaries of Municipal officers, as it was quite wrong in principle. When any officer was to be promoted, he thought it was absolutely necessary that the Commissioner should give an elaborate report specifying the reasons why promotion should be given and an account of the long services of the gentleman whose salary it was desired to increase. In the present case no reasons were at all given why there should be an increase of Rs. 50 in the salary of the Assistant Health Officer. Mr. Khory objected to allowing the Assistant Health Officer such a handsome salary as Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 900. In Calcutta the post was only worth Rs. 400 a month, and he did not see any reason why the Bombay Municipality should pay Rs. 600 to their Assistant Health Officer. The post was one for a scientific man, who would look after the health and sanitation of the city, and if they procured the services of such a gentleman, a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 would be a fair remuneration to allow him. Mr. Leask was appointed at a time when an epidemic broke out, and in the report he is stated to have performed his duties most satisfactorily, but the point was, the Municipality should secure for the post a medical man or a scientific gentleman. With regard to the increase in Mr. Leask's salary no recommendation had been made and, as he said before, they should not allow the increment without weighty reasons.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner asked whether Dr. Khory objected on general grounds, or because, in this particular case, Mr. Leask had not earned the increase.

Dr. Khory objected to the system which he did not approve of. In particular cases good reasons should be given by the Commissioner before the Corporation sanctioned such increments. The speaker proposed as an amendment that "the increment of Rs. 50 in the case of the Assistant Health Officer be disallowed."

Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir seconded the amendment.

Dr. Khory next drew attention to the salaries of the Inspectors, two of whom received Rs. 250, three, Rs. 225; three more, Rs. 200; one, Rs. 175; and another, Rs. 150; making an aggregate of Rs. 2,150 for nine inspectors. And further on, under the head of markets and slaughter-houses, they would find the superintendent received Rs. 600, the meat inspector Rs. 120 per mensem, the assistant superintendent of the Bandora slaughter-houses Rs. 225, and a cattle inspector Rs. 120 a month. If these figures were compared to those paid by the Calcutta Municipality they would see that the scale of salary in Bombay was really extravagant. In Calcutta the salaries ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and the number of officers was four, whereas in Bombay the average salary was Rs. 250 and the number of officers employed amounted to ten. In like manner Mr. Khory drew comparisons between the salaries of the superintendents of markets in Calcutta and Bombay, showing that the Municipality of the former city paid their officer very much smaller salaries than the Bombay Municipality paid theirs. He suggested reduction in the grant allowed under this head on the ground of its extravagance, and with regard to the inspectors hoped the Corporation would go with him in thinking, that it would be a fair average if their salaries were reduced 20 per cent. Dr. Khory begged to move that the grant to superintendence and inspection be passed at Rs. 1,720, and that the grant, under the head of markets and slaughter-houses, of Rs. 13,536 be reduced to Rs. 12,536.

Colonel Merewether asked if the peons on Rs. 10 a month were included in the reduction, as they would suffer a loss of Rs. 2 each a month.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Dr. Khory then dealt with the registration of births and deaths. After describing the process of the registry of a death in order to show that the work was mostly done by the peons and clerks, he asked what was the good of keeping up an unnecessary establishment. He suggested the transfer of the men of the department elsewhere, and proposed a reduction of the grant for them by Rs. 3,100.

Mr. Shroff seconded the amendment, and in doing so prefaced his remarks by an expression of his regret of the introduction of the race question when any reforms were advocated. He pointed out that the large net increase of Rs. 44,828 in the health department was due to the system by which extremely high salaries were given to many officers of the Municipality. It was a fact and in the recent debate on the fire-brigade estimate Captain Selby stated that the Municipality was giving 30 per cent. higher salaries than those given by the Railway Companies and by Government. This was the opinion not of a native, but of a European gentleman, one who had already earned golden opinions of himself. Mr. Shroff deprecated paying large salaries, but thought that as they did pay high salaries they should have the best material. Employ medical men for the work and not laymen who did not deserve to be so well paid.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose to a point of order. Under section 250 of the Municipal Act the appointment of registrars was not in the hands of the Corporation, and it was therefore useless talking of the abolition of a department over which they had no control. Before the members talked of Calcutta and the like, he thought they had better read the Bombay Municipal Act.

The chairman then disallowed Dr. Khory's amendment with regard to the registration department.

Major Martin drew attention to the inclusion in the abstract statement of Rs. 1,000 for the conveyance of infected persons and disinfection. He knew that but one rupee had been spent last year in carrying away infected persons from railway stations, and it appeared that Rs. 1,000 was always budgeted as the grant. He thought that if a grant of a couple of hundred rupees was made to the railway companies it would be more than enough.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner observed that since 1883 such a sum had been granted, but if it was reduced and an epidemic broke out he would have to spend money on his own authority.

Major Martin remarked that under the new Bill the Commissioner would be able to do anything he liked.

Dr. D'Souza spoke with regard to Dr. Khory's amendment, disallowing the increment to Mr. Leask. He believed that they were bound to preserve vested rights. When Mr. Leask was engaged it was on the understanding that he would receive Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 900, and the Municipality were bound in honour to carry out the agreement.

Colonel Merewether opposed the amendment with regard to the reduction of the grant for the inspectors. He did not know any of them, he remarked, but it would be manifestly unjust to them, who were probably all men of long service. The less they heard about the way things were done in Calcutta the better. (Hear, hear.) He heard from a gentleman who had lately come down from Calcutta that they were not free in the most fashionable parts of the city from constant stenches. Colonel Merewether did not think Bombay need follow Calcutta in that respect.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that he was obliged to flatly contradict Dr. Khory with regard to the statement that the health department was costlier than the health department of the Calcutta Municipality. The chairman of the latter Municipality came to a different conclusion after comparing the working of the Bombay and Calcutta systems. In his report Sir F. Harrison said "Bearing in mind that at Bombay provision has to be made for the conservancy of 773,000 persons scattered over 22 square miles, while in Calcutta there are only 429,000 persons occupying 6 square miles, it is found that the conservancy arrangements of the latter are on a more liberal scale than those of Bombay." Against this statement it was useless saying that Bombay was worked on an extravagant scale in comparison with Calcutta. And then the incidence of the cost of superintendence and inspection per square mile was 3,654 for Bombay and 7,650 for Calcutta. Bombay, it would thus be seen, was less 6 per square mile than Calcutta was, so it was ridiculous talking of having a reduction of 20 per cent. in that department. A reduction, such as was suggested, would merely effect a saving of three pies per head per annum. Was it worth while, Mr. Charles asked, upsetting an arrangement which had been in existence for years, to the disgust of a considerable number of persons who had given the best years of their service to the Municipality, and all for the saving of 3 pies per head of the population? He did not think so. With regard to the increment to Mr. Leask, he maintained it was due to him. It had been sanctioned in 1882, and ever since had been given. If the Corporation said Mr. Leask did not deserve the increment, it might be a proper way of showing their disapproval by stopping the increment, but Mr. Charles did not think anything could be said against Mr. Leask, who had done very good work for the Municipality. The success of the department could be tested by the death-rate of the city, and at present that death-rate was most satisfactorily low, and cholera was almost entirely stamped out. With regard to the post being filled by a medical man the Commissioner said the duties were not such as required one. Mr. Leask's duties were entirely managerial as the head of the department. Dr. Weir was a scientific man. As to the objection to the market superintendent's salary being too high he could only say, as he was not prepared at present to discuss the point, that that had been the pay for a great many years past, and unless strong reasons were shown he did not think the Corporation would hastily upset in one afternoon the practices of a great many years. Mr. Charles further suggested that if it was thought the market arrangements were extravagant the Town Council should be asked to appoint a committee to inquire into the subject.

Mr. Geary remarked that after the explanation of Mr. Charles he thought it was very injurious to the Corporation that it should go forth to Bombay and the world that they were very much more extravagant in their scale of payment than the Calcutta Municipality or the railway companies. It was pointed out that the scales were really more economical in proportion to the work done, and speaking from his own observations, Mr. Geary said there was no comparison whatever between the way in which Bombay was swept and garnered and the way in which the same work was done in Calcutta. The Municipal institutions were not worked so thoroughly there as they were in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The scale of living, too, was more economical in Calcutta than in Bombay, and labour was obtainable there at a figure which one would search for in vain here. It was most delusive to say the Corporation was more extravagant than any other city or large company. They paid the market value, and did not exceed it, and it was a complete misapprehension of facts to believe that the Corporation paid on a higher scale than the market value. It created a wrong impression and misled the rate-payer.

Mr. Kabrajee was in favour of appointing a committee as was done in the case of the fire-brigade.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in reply, described the duties of the assistant health officer, and the manner in which Mr. Leask performed them. The duties were not strictly scientific, and the question whether a medical man was not the proper person for the post, was not one for discussion at present, though he was ready to admit, that all things being equal, a medical man should hold the post of assistant health officer. As regarded the other amendments by which it was proposed to reduce the salaries twenty per cent. all round, he had no doubt the Corporation would not approve of such a step. It would be breaking faith with their servants, who had served them so long on the pay which they received up to this time. Dr. Khory had referred to the establishment of the Calcutta Municipality. Granting that the figures quoted by Dr. Khory were correct, though he had his doubts, there were various circumstances which had to be taken into consideration in fixing the salaries of the appointments in Bombay. The Calcutta Municipality was not so large as that of Bombay. Then, again, there the night-soil was conveyed through the drains; here they had to be carried by the hallalkhores, and a certain amount of supervision was necessary. The appointments of registrar of births and deaths were directed in the Municipal Act, whilst his friend proposed their abolition, which showed that they should first study the Bombay Municipal Act before going to Calcutta for their figures. (A laugh.) In conclusion, Mr. Dosabhoy emphatically protested against introducing race discussion in the Corporation. He also protested against the principle sought to be laid down by the advocate of economy that native agency would be cheaper than that of Europeans. For his part he thought that the pay ought to be given for the work done, whether the occupant of the office was a European or a native.

The various amendments were then put to the meeting. Dr. Khory's amendments were all lost, and Major Martin's, with regard to the conveyance of disinfected persons, was carried. The original motion was then adopted with the change caused by Major Martin's amendment.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 8.—	Town Council, 3 p.m. Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre. Annual Meeting, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
„ 9.—	Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund. Special General Meeting, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
„ 10.—	Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund. Departure of M. S. Sutlej. Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
„ 11.—	Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund. Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—	Yacht Club Dance. Minnesingers' Smoking Concert.
„ 14.—	Yacht Club Annual Meeting. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla. Shrove Tuesday. Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—	Town Council Meeting. Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—	Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—	First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—	Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—	Bombay Races. Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m. General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana. Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
„ 23.—	Bombay Races.
„ 24.—	Yacht Club Regatta. Yacht Club Regatta Ball. Departure of M. S. Peshawur. Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—	Bombay Races. Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—	Yacht Club Dance. Holi Holiday. B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 29.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—	Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—	Gymkhana Sky Races. B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
„ 5.—	Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club. Ladies' Concert, Gymkhana.
„ 8.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—	Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
„ 12.—	Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—	Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—	St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—	Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—	Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday. Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—	German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—	Departure of M. S. Bengal. 7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—	Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—	Good Friday. Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—	Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—	Yacht Club Dance. Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—	Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—	Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club. Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—	Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—	Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—	Departure of M. S. Ganges.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bagdad, Captain F M Frowhawk, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Zanzibar, Mozambique and other East African ports, with a general cargo and 60 passengers.

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain C. Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Cutch Mandvie, which she left at 7 a.m. on the previous day, calling at coast ports *en route*. She brought 150 deck passengers.

The British ship Kate Thomas, 1,692 tons, Captain H. Williams, sailed yesterday for Akyab, empty.

The British ship Oceana, 1,826 tons, Captain J Dago, arrived in port from Glasgow (October 18), on Monday, evening laden with a cargo of 1,336 tons of coals, coke, and iron pipes. She is consigned to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co.

The s s St. Oswald, 1,802 tons, Captain A McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shields (Jan. 5), with a cargo of 3,556 tons West Hartley coals and deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon, and Co.

The B. I. boat Bhandara, 2,090 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Melbourne, calling at Madras, with a general cargo, 133 horses for the Tramway Co., Ld., and the following three second class passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mr. McPherson.

The B I steamer Commilla, Captain T P Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi via Kathiawad Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs Richardson, Miss J Huntley, School Mistress and Miss Burchill, Conductor Legat, wife and three children, Ordnance Department and 194 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7th February, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	A	J. Janni & Co.
,, Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston	AB	P. & O. Co.
,, Armenia	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, R. Harrowing	..	A. T. Hughson	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P & O. Co.
,, Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1196	J. L Baxter	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
,, Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Navirano	2157	Bergemann	K L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Aston Hal'	2233	J. Hillur	M	E. Bates & Co
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2286	J.J.G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Tower	1184	J. Wilson	P	Beyts. Craig & Co.
,, Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Oceana	Pago	Glasgow, Oct. 18.
7	St. Oswald (s)	McPherson	Shields, Jan. 5.
	Commila (s)	Na'ler	Karachi, Feb. 4.
	Bagdad (s)	Frohawk	Mozambique, Jan. 7.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Titania (s)	Garofolich	Trieste, Jan. 18.
	Bhundara (s)	Sharp	Melbourne, Jan. 6.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Hari Parsad	Nakoda	Diu.
	Vestal	Nakoda	Damaun.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Manilla, for Genoa, Naples, &c.
,, Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
Brig Vestal, for Inhambane, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 5.

Mc Evay, Surgeon, Madras, I.M.S., on leave, from Bellary.

February, 6.

Ross, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I.M.D., from sick leave, from England.

Heath, Major, 11th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.

~~Chapman, Lieut., 29th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from England.~~

~~Carruthers, Lieut., Bombay, E. Lanc. Regt., on sick leave.~~

February, 7.

Tyler, Captain, Bombay, Q. M. G's Dept, on duty, from Poona.

Owen, Major, Bengal, R. A., on duty, from Roorkee.

Annesley, Lieut., Bengal, the Buffs, on leave, from Bareilly.

Gillespie, Major-Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Nasirabad.

Bayly, Captain, Bo., Q M G's. Dept., on leave, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—February, 6.

Hawkes, Lieut., Bombay, 2nd E. York, Regt., on duty, to Deolali.

February, 7.

Ross, Surgeon Major, Bengal, I.M.D., to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

Heath, Major, 11th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

1. It is notified that in accordance with rule 16 of the Rifle Association the prizes will be awarded as provided for therein.
2. Vol. J. Power is granted three months' leave of absence from this date.
3. There will be Battalion drill for cadets on Saturday morning, 11th instant, at 7 a.m., under the Adjutant. Uniform red.
4. No. 26,622 Vol. J. Arnold, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

5. There will be a Riding School for the Troop on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m. Full dress with bandoliers.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

THE CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF OSMAN DIGMA'S CAMP.

News received by Monday's mail steamer gives details of the fighting near Suakim, on Jan. 17, when Osman Digma's camp was captured by the "friendlies" and afterwards recaptured by the rebels. The following account of the affair has been telegraphed :—

Before daybreak on Tuesday morning a force of "friendlies," freed slaves, and deserters who have been enrolled in the Egyptian forces, numbering in all about 460 men, attacked Osman Digma's camp at Handoub, near Suakim. The Governor-General, Colonel Kitchener, with the mounted corps, awaited the result a few miles in the rear, hoping to capture Osman Digma if the attack proved successful. The friendly force surprised and captured the camp and completely dispersed the enemy, and, considering them completely defeated, pursued them in all directions. During this pursuit a large body of rebels recaptured the camp from the rear and, having large supplies of ammunition, forced the "friendlies" to retire. The mounted corps was obliged to cover the retreat. On our side Colonel Kitchener was wounded on the right side of the jaw with a bullet, Bimbashi M'Murdo was wounded in the knee with a bullet, neither wound being considered serious, and three Egyptian soldiers were wounded. The "friendlies'" loss is upposed to include six killed and twenty wounded. The loss on the side of the rebels was very heavy. Osman Digma fled on a camel after the first few shots had been fired. About 150 men, women, and children took advantage of the attack and came in with the mounted corps. The cavalry was under the command of Bimbashi Hickman, and the camel corps under that of Bimbashi M'Murdo.

The following telegram has been sent by a Surgeon at Suakim to the European Surgeon-General in Cairo :—

"Kitchener has a bullet-wound, splintering a piece off the ascending *ramus* of the lower jaw near the condyle. Breathing and swallowing are difficult, and the tonsils are much inflamed. The bullet has not been found. I advise his immediate removal to Cairo. M'Murdo has a bullet-wound in the right knee, not penetrating to the joint. The bullet has been extracted ; and he is doing well. The wounded have all been brought in." Much sympathy is expressed for Colonel Kitchener. He had asked permission to join in the attack. This was refused ; but he was permitted to support the "friendlies" with the regulars in case of need. The effect on the rebels of the news that the Governor-General is wounded will (it is remarked) be to increase their confidence. It is reported that the rebel loss was very heavy.

GLIMPSES OF GARIBALDI'S LIFE.

"Le Mie Memoire," an autobiographical memoir of Garibaldi, was to be published by G. Barbera, of Florence, at the end of January ; and the *Standard's* correspondent at Rome, who has been favoured with a perusal of the proof sheets, sends to that paper some extracts from the book. The preface, dated July 8, 1872, commences with characteristic words :—

A tempestuous life, composed of good and evil, like, I suppose, the major part of people's lives.

The consciousness of having always sought after good for myself and for my fellow creatures. If I have done evil sometimes, certainly it was involuntarily.

Hater of tyranny and falsehood, profoundly convinced that with them lies the beginning of all the evil and corruption of the human race.

Hence, Republican : this being the system of honest folks, the normal system willed by the majority, and, consequently, not imposed by violence or imposture.

Tolerant, and not exclusive ; incapable of imposing my Republicanism on others by force. For example : upon the English, if they are content with the Government of Queen Victoria. And they may be content, for their Government may consider itself a Republic.

Republican, but ever more convinced of the necessity of an honest temporary Dictatorship, for those nations which, like France, Spain, and Italy, are victims of the most pernicious Byzantism (*sic*).

In all my writings I have always particularly attacked clericalism (*pretismo*), because in it I have always seemed to find the prop of every despotism, of every vice, of every corruption.

The priest is the personification of falsehood, the liar is a thief, the thief is a murderer, and I would find a series of infamous corollaries for the priest. Many persons, I among them, fancy that we may cure the world of this priestly leprosy by education.

* * * * *

"Liberty for all," we vociferate in the world, and the maxim is observed even amongst the best governed peoples. Hence, liberty for thieves, for assassins, mosquitoes, vipers, priests ! And this latter black race, infectious to humanity, supporter of the thrones still reeking with the fumes of burnt human sacrifices where tyranny is seated, takes its place among the slaves. But in free countries it pretends to liberty and will have nought else ; not protection outside the laws, not subsidies, liberty is sufficient for the reptile ; there is no lack of idiots and hypocrites in the world : and of rascals interested in cretinism and superstition there is always abundance.

HIS "BETE NOIRE."

The priest was always literally Garibaldi's *bete noire*, and he seemed to have really persuaded himself that all the evil in the world might be traced to priestly influence. A striking instance of this fixed idea occurs on the next page, where he makes the clergy in France responsible for the desire of the people for a war of revenge :—

The priest ! Ah ! That is the real scourge of God In Italy he keeps a cowardly Government in the most humiliating degradation, and strengthens himself amidst the corruption and misery of the people ! In France, he urges that unhappy nation to war. And in Spain, worse still, he spurs on towards civil war, leading bands of fanatics, and spreading extermination everywhere.

HIS PARENTS.

It is pleasant to turn from this to some details of the great soldier's childhood and early life, which indicate the real character of the man. He says that the character and loving influence of his good "parents" had a permanent influence on his own character and physical education.

My father, son of a sailor, and himself a sailor from the most tender age, had not certainly that instruction which a man of his profession would have in the present generation. He served first aboard my grandfather's ships, afterwards upon his own, and I have often heard him tell that at one time he might have left us better off. But I am grateful that he left me as he did, being persuaded that he left nothing undone to give me an education, even in times when having lost his money, the education of his children was a heavy charge upon his most honest existence. If my father did not give me a more perfect education in gymnastics, fencing and other bodily exercises, it was chiefly the fault of the times, in which thanks to tonsured institutions (!) the tendency was to make young fellows into monks and lawyers rather than good citizens of manly professions, useful and ready to serve their devastated country. Besides, his yearning affection for his children made him fearful of putting warlike ideas into their heads. This trepidation of my beloved father is perhaps the only reproach I can make him, for, for fear of exposing me too young to the perils and discomforts of the sea, he kept me, against my own wish, ashore until I was nearly fifteen.

And then comes a phrase which might almost have been written by our own Nelson :—

And it was not a wise determination, for I am now persuaded that a sailor ought to begin his career very young ; if possible, before eight years old. The Genoese—and the English, above all—are practical masters in this.

And my mother ! I assert, with pride, she could serve as a model to all mothers ; and with this I think I have said all.

* * * * *

Her tenderness for me was, perhaps excessive. But do I not owe to her, to her angelic character, the little good that may be found in mine ?

* * * * *

Oh ! Although certainly not superstitious, not rarely in the most arduous moments of my agitated existence, when escaped from a storm at sea, or from the grape-shot of battle, I have seen before me the kneeling figure of my loving mother bending before the Infinite, to implore the life of the child of her bosom. And I although believing little in the power of prayer, was moved, happy, or at least, less unhappy.

HIS CHILDHOOD.

Garibaldi was born at Nice on the 4th of July, 1807. His childhood, he says, was passed like that of other children, with joys and tears, and more play than work, but he remarks of himself that he had a kind heart, and to prove it he says :—

Having one day found a grasshopper and brought it home, I broke a leg of the poor creature in handling it, which grieved me so much that I shut myself up in my room and wept for several hours. Another time, accompanying a cousin of mine to shoot in the Varo, I stopped at the edge of a deep pond, where they used to leave hemp to soak, and where there was a poor woman washing some clothes. I don't know how it was, but the woman fell into the water head foremost, and was in danger of being drowned. I, although I was very little, and encumbered with my game-bag, plunged in, and was able to save her."

After mentioning that his first two masters were priests, with the inevitable comments thereon, he says :—

Of Signor Arena, my third master for Italian caligraphy, and mathematics, I have an affectionate remembrance. If I could have foreseen my future relations with the English, I could have studied their language with my second master, Padre Giaume, a priest without prejudices, and thoroughly conversant with the language of Byron. I have always felt remorse for not having studied English properly when I might have done so, a remorse which has returned in every circumstance of my life in which I have found myself with English people.

What he calls the first period of his youth terminates with an adventure, in which he and several of his boy companions determined to run away and seek their fortunes. They got a boat, put into it some food and fishing tackle, and sailed away "for the East." But they were overtaken by a barque sent out by our hero's father, and brought back home "much mortified."

FIRST SIGHT OF ROME.

The description of his feelings at the first sight of Rome are written as if the impression were still fresh in his mind :—

The Rome which presented itself to my juvenile mind was the Rome, not of the past, but of the future, the Rome of which I have never despaired—shipwrecked, almost dying, banished to the depths of American forests—the Rome of the regenerative thought of a great people. This was the dominating idea of all that the past and the present could inspire in me ; hence, that of my whole life. . . . In short, Rome for me was Italy. I saw no Italy possible except in the compact union or federation of her scattered members. Rome is the symbol of Italy, put it in what form you may, and the most infernal work of the Papacy was that of keeping it apart and separated from her, morally and materially.

A foot-note here adds, rather superfluously, "Such have always been my ideas, written in 1849, and copied to-day in 1871."

UNDER TORTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The reader must be referred to the book itself for some hundreds of pages of singular adventures in many parts of the world. Here and there a phrase has a new and thrilling interest, remembering the hand that wrote it, as when he describes his imprisonment and torture by Commandant Millan, at Gualeguay, where Garibaldi was fighting for the South American Republican cause :—

Brought into the presence of Millan, he asked me who had furnished me with the means of escape, and finding that I would tell him nothing, he began to strike me brutally with a whip he had in his hand ; then, at my reiterated negatives, he caused a rope to be thrown over a beam in the prison ceiling, and suspended me in the air by my tied hands. Two hours of this torture the villain made me suffer. . . My body burned like a furnace, and the water which I continually swallowed, which was given to me by a soldier, dried up in my stomach as if on a hot iron. Such sufferings are indescribable. When they released me I moaned no longer ; I had fainted. I had traversed fifty-four miles of marshy country where the mosquitoes are terrible at that season. With my hands and feet tied, I had endured the dreadful attacks of these insects without being able to defend myself, and then came the tortures of Millan. Oh ! I had suffered much. In this state they put me in irons, and threw me into prison side by side with a murderer.

IN LOVE.

The chapter which Garibaldi heads "in Love" has also a new interest as told by himself. He says :—

I had never thought of marriage, and I thought myself unsuited for it because of my too independent nature and propensity towards an adventurous career. To have a wife and children seemed to me an entire contradiction in one who had consecrated himself to a principle which, however excellent, would not have permitted me, while vindicating it with all the ardour of which I felt myself capable, to enjoy the quiet and stability necessary for the father of a family. . . . Destiny decided otherwise.

A ROMANTIC WOOING.

He had lost many friends and countrymen out there in that wild South American warfare, and felt alone in the world :—

I had need of some human being who would love me. Without such a one near me, existence was becoming insupportable. Although not old, I knew men well enough to know how difficult it is to find a real friend. But a woman ! Yes, a woman ; for I had always considered them the most perfect of beings, and whatever men may say, it is infinitely easier to find a really loving heart among them. I was walking on the quarter-deck of the Itaparica, wrapped in my sad thoughts, and having reasoned the matter in all ways, finally concluded to seek a wife for myself, who would draw me out of this depressing and insupportable state of things. My glance fell by chance upon the houses of the Barra, a little hill thus called at the entrance of the Laguna (of St. Catherine, in Brazil), on which are some simple but picturesque dwellings. With the aid of my glass, which I habitually held in my hand when on the quarter-deck, I saw a young girl. I ordered the men to row me ashore in that direction, and disembarked, and made for the house which contained the object of my voyage, but could not find it, when I encountered a person of the place whom I had known on my first arrival. He invited me to take coffee at his house. We entered, and the first person on whom my gaze fell was the one who had caused my coming on shore. It was Anita ! The mother of my children. The companion of my life in good and evil fortune. The woman whose courage I have so often desired. We both remained in an ecstatic silence, gazing at each other, like two persons who do not meet for the first time, and who seek in each other's lineaments something which shall revive remembrance. At last I saluted her, and I said, "you must be mine !" I spoke but little Portuguese, and I spoke these audacious words in Italian. However, I seemed to have some magnetic power in my insolence. I had tied a knot which death alone could break.

The most romantic supporters of the adage, "Happy the wooing that's not long a-doing," could hardly desire a briefer courtship, and in this case the union was one of unbroken happiness. There never was a couple more absolutely suited to each other than Garibaldi and his devoted and courageous Anita. He says of her later :—

My Anita was my treasure, not less fervid than I was in the holy cause of the peoples, and enjoying an adventurous life.

Their first child, named after General Menotti, was born in September, 1840, and—

His existence was really a miracle, for during the preceding months the courageous woman had been in several battles, had undergone severe privations and had had a bad fall from her horse.

The child was born in the house of a kind villager, who bestowed all care on it and its mother, which was fortunate, for the General adds :—

The poverty of our army was at that time so great that I could contribute nothing for my dear wife and the baby but one pocket handkerchief . . . . Twelve days afterwards she had to fly from the enemy with her baby before her on the saddle.

Well may her husband exclaim some pages later :—

O ! woman ! Extraordinary creature ! She is more perfect than man, she is more adventurous by nature, more chivalrous than he. But the servile education to which she is condemned causes the examples of this to be less frequent.

RETURN TO POLITICAL LIFE.

Passing over many interesting adventures, we come to what he calls his "return to political life".—

In February, 1859, I was called to Turin by Count Cavour, through the medium of La Farina. It entered into the policy of the Sardinian Cabinet, then in treaty with France and disposed to fight Austria, to flatter the Italian people. Manin, Pallavicino, and other distinguished Italians sought to draw the democracy nearer to the dynasty of Savoy, so as to arrive at the Unification of Italy with the aid of the greater part of the nation. The dream of so many centuries amongst the great minds of the Peninsula ! Believing that I had perhaps still some *prestige* with the people, Count Cavour, omnipotent at that time, called me to the capital, and certainly found me docile to his idea of fighting the secular enemy of Italy. His ally did not inspire me with confidence, it is true ; but what was to be done ? He had to be put up with . . . . Of the Government at Turin I saw Cavour only. The idea of making war with Piedmont upon Austria was not new to me, nor was that of silencing any and every political conviction, with the scope of making Italy in one way or another . . . . After a few days' sojourn at Turin, where I was to serve to attract the Italian Volunteers, I soon found out with whom I had to deal, and what was wanted of me . . . . Garibaldi was just to be visible, to appear, and yet not appear ; the Volunteers were to know that he was at Turin to unite them, but at the same time Garibaldi was to hide himself, to give no offence to diplomacy ! What conditions ! . . . . General La Marmora, the Minister of War, who was always averse to the institution of the Volunteers, refused to recognise the grade of my officers.

This was afterwards got over by means of brevets signed by the Minister of the Interior. Speaking of Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi says :—"The King was certainly better than those who surrounded him in the '59."

ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The history of this and of all the succeeding campaigns for Italian Independence is well known, but here and there a phrase denoting how Garibaldi himself felt through it all, and his opinion of those about him, is interesting.

Our losses had been comparatively insignificant in numbers, but very important, considering the quality of those we lost, for the majority of those under my command were not only young men of good family and position (that was a trifle, for all must alike pay their tribute to the country), but there were many artistic celebrities among them fighting as private soldiers. . . . Among the wounded a complaint was never heard. If a cry came from those under the surgeon's hands it would be one of "*Viva l'Italia!*" When a people arrives at this point, tiaras, foreign tyrants, and tyrants at home may all pack up their bundles, ready to be off !

HEROIC FIGURES.

Young Ernesto Cairoli, one of the five heroic brothers, is amongst the earliest of whom Garibaldi deplores the loss. He has a word of cordial praise for Massimo d'Azeglio (whose politics and opinions were the poles asunder from his own) for his conduct as a simple volunteer.

Montanelli and D'Azeglio were both wounded at Vicenza and Curtatone, serving as privates. "Those two illustrious heads of the Government," Garibaldi calls them.

In them I venerate the ideal citizen. They may have been *doctrinaire* for a moment, but they paid with their person in the day of peril. Filopanti, the great astronomer, I have seen him with his musket fighting at the defence of Rome. Italy may well be proud to have bred such sons ! Montanelli, amidst the youth of Tuscany at Curtatone, and Massimo (d'Azeglio) in the ranks at Vicenza, are heroic figures, and the honourable scars gained on the battle-field adorn with undying glory the authors of the *Constituente Italiana* and *Nicolo di Lapi*.

AT ASPROMONTE.

Passing the entry of the "Son of the People," as he calls himself, into Naples, and a dozen other striking scenes to which the little personal touches give a new interest, this is how Garibaldi felt at Aspromonte, when placed in the position of having to fire upon Italian soldiers :—

Terrible for me was that moment ! Placed in the alternative of laying down my arms or of staining myself with the blood of my brethren. The soldiers of the Monarchy had no such scruples, or, I should rather say, their leaders. Did they count upon my horror of civil war ? . . . . I gave orders not to fire, and the order was obeyed by all but a few fiery youths on our right, led by Menotti, who, finding themselves charged, charged and repulsed. . . . I, who was between the two lines, in order to prevent massacre, received the present of two balls, one in the left hip and the other in the ankle bone of the right foot.

In the course of the book grateful reference is made to Colonel Peard ("Garibaldi's Englishman"), to all the English Volunteers, and to the splendid services of Madame Jessie White Mario, "who was through many campaigns the Providence of our wounded." But it will surprise many that so slight mention is made of this lady's husband, Alberto Mario, who was one of the most conspicuous figures of that time and devoted to his Chief. "The advocate Francisco Crispi" is several times mentioned in eulogistic terms, both for his bravery and judgment.

CENSURING MR. SPURGEON.

A meeting of the Council of the Baptist Union was held at Mission House, London, on Wednesday, January 18, to receive the report of the deputation appointed at the last Council meeting, to see Mr. Spurgeon and consult with him as to his withdrawal from the Union. Dr Culross, president, presided, and there was a large attendance.

The deputation submitted a report, which stated that Mr. Spurgeon did not see his way clear to withdraw his resignation ; that the basis of the Union should be on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance ; and that he declined to give the names of those who, he alleged, were unfaithful to the Gospel. The report was adopted.

The Rev. James Spurgeon announced that his brother had decided not to mention names, because it was libellous.

A resolution regretting that inasmuch as the conciliatory efforts of the deputation had been unavailing, the Council had no alternative but to accept his resignation, was carried with no dissentients.

Dr. Landels (Edinburgh) moved the second resolution :—"The Council recognises the gravity of the charges which Mr. Spurgeon has brought against the Union previous to his withdrawal ; they consider that the public and general manner in which they have been made reflects on the whole body, and exposes to suspicion brethren who love the truth as dearly as himself ; and as Mr. Spurgeon declines to give the names of those to whom they apply, and the evidence supporting them, those charges, in the judgment of the Council, ought not to have been made." He said he did not attribute any motives to Mr. Spurgeon, but he felt bound to question the statements he had made. In Scotland they were being looked at as if they were guilty of all that Mr. Spurgeon had attributed to ministers generally, and they were being held up there as men who harboured enemies, and as members of a confederacy of evil. Their most serious ground of complaint was that these charges struck most severely at those members for whom they were never intended. The whole denomination, in fact, had been exposed practically to these charges.

Mr W. P. Lockhart, Liverpool, moved as an amendment that the resolution should be altered so as to read—"And as Mr. Spurgeon declines to give the names of those to whom he intended them to apply, and the evidence supporting them, those charges, in the judgment of the Council, ought not to have been made."

The Rev. James Spurgeon asked were the council wise in what they were doing ? Mr Spurgeon had proposed to them three things. Why not answer them ? Was it likely by censuring his brother that they were not making reunion in the future utterly impossible ? They should also remember that they were putting a sharp weapon into the hands of some one who might raise the "fiery cross." There was one-sixth of their membership which might think that they had dealt hardly with Mr. Spurgeon. There were also 1,200 churches not in the Union, and were they going to put on one side the hope of getting them into the Union ?

After further discussion, Mr Lockhart's amendment was added to the resolution, and it was carried with but five dissentients.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	14 do.	710
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]0	0	50	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	102
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	0
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	960
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	640
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350		350
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	695
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	190
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	880
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	860
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	615
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 850
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	... 500
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	... 292xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,330	5	50	Rs. 2	615xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	50		420
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	20	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,155
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	732½
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	912½
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld	500½		1,000	Rs. 20	2,075
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	515
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Gocooldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,305
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		30
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	875
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	985
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	790	1,000	1,000	Rs 6	1,010
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	695
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	0	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,900	1,000	1,000	—	705

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, February 4, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	30
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	115
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	89
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000	6 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	74
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	84
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	95
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	78
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	110
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	177½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	48
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	237
Gouripore Co., Ld.	£10	8 p. ct.	115
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	107
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	40
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110x
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	72n
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p.ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	83
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct	121
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	73
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	55
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	118
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	1,18
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	155
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	95

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100		Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct. a	52
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	5ad.-int.a	50
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	77
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	142
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	72
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.a	130
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	25
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	20
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	5ad int. a	95
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	39x
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int.a	45
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	64
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 ad int.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.	115
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.a	36
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct.c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct.c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	14
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	93
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	83
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p.ct. a	37
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	5ad.-int.a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int.a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	80
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	17
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	7½ad int.	100
Do. contributory	30	7½ad. int.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)	13	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½p. ct.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	2½ ad.int.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p.ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	5 ad.int.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5ad int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	50
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int. a	110
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad int	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. a	30
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10ad. int.	92
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	104x
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	150x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
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a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
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Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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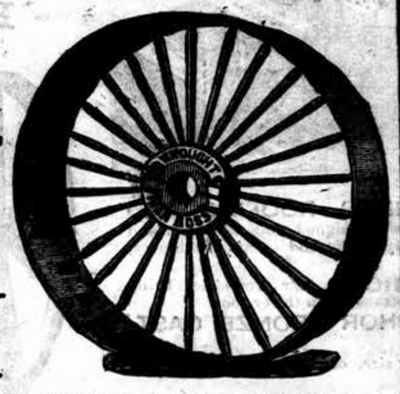

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14 ,,	...25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	...26/	20/6	20/

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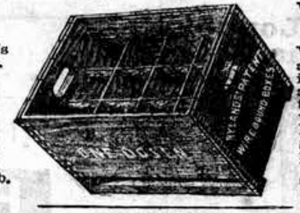

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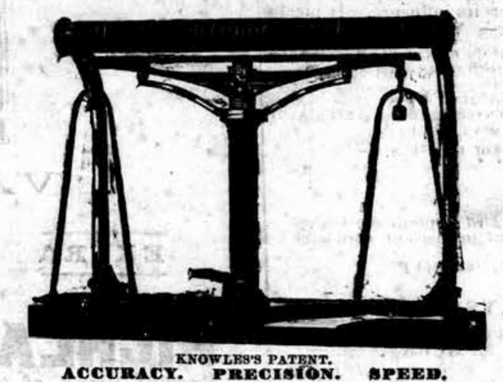

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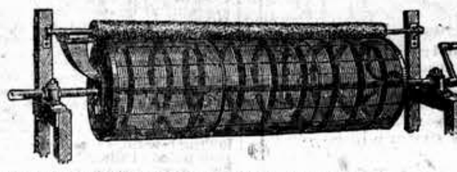

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Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

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ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
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ACTUALLY
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PROCURABLE AT
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A considerable improvement on original.

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In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

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None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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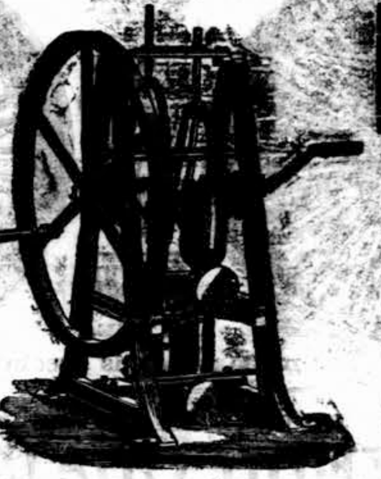

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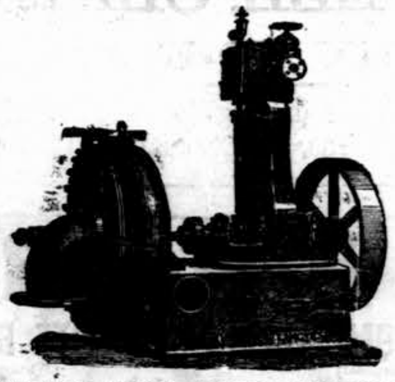

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA
STIFFNESS
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS:—

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Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS:—

BEDFORD LODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good.

M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS:—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS:—

ROWLAND LODGE, EPSOM, 19th June, 1887.

I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY:—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th July, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS:—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS:—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS:—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will act "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

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Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

T. Henry

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PRICE Rs. 2. 3. 6. 11. 20.

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PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

"PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH"
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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Dr. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
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